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THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Report of the Senate Committee upon the President's Message, concerning Commodore Paulding's Arrest of Gen. Walker.

After reciting the facts of the arrest of Walker by Commodore Paulding, with which our readers are already familiar, the Senate Committee, in their Report, proceed as follows:

Having thus stated what are considered by the Committee the material facts shown by the documents accompanying the message, so far as necessary, to show the measures adopted by the Executive to enforce the laws prohibiting "the setting on foot within the United States, and the carrying on from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States" any military expedition against nations with whom we are at peace, and the facts attending the arrival of Walker and his party at Nicaragua, their arrest within the territories of that Republic by our naval forces, and their being brought back to the United States, the Committee proceed to review the policy connected therewith, and the conclusions arrived at, as the same are set forth in the message of the President.

The 6th and 8th sections of the act approved April 20, 1818, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," are referred to in the message and in the circular of instructions from the Department of State as conferring power on the President, and making it his duty, by the use of the public force, to prevent unlawful military expeditions, within the meaning of the act, from being "set on foot" within the United States, or from being "carried on" beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States. These sections, for more convenient reference, are here recited:

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions or prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined; and in every case in which any process issuing out of any Court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state or of any colony, district, or people, or any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, in every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.

The Committee are of opinion that the last clause of section 8 fully warranted the instructions given to the civil and military authorities by the circular quoted, and those to Lieutenant Almy, to prevent the landing of any unlawful military expedition from the United States in any part of Central America, so far as it imported the arrest of such expedition on the high seas and beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the country; and they are further of opinion that under the obligation of the President to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," with the power confided to him by this eighth section, it was incumbent on him to order the naval forces to pursue any such expedition which should leave the country, and intercept and arrest them anywhere on the high seas.

The ship which carried Walker and his party from the country was an American vessel, and cleared as such from the port of Mobile, in Alabama, under the American flag; and it is a clear principle of law, that the jurisdiction of the country to which the ship belongs, attends her on the high seas wherever she goes. In the matter of jurisdiction, she is considered on the high seas as part of the territory of the country, and all on board are still within the jurisdiction of the United States.

If the persons on board had, before leaving the country, committed an offence against the laws of the United States, they were, whilst under the flag of the country on the high seas, as amenable to its authority as they were whilst in the territory of the United States. It was as fully competent to the law, to require their arrest on the high seas, as within the territory.

A question seems to have been made, however, in the present case, whether the law of April, 1818, does authorize or direct the Executive to use the public force to arrest a military expedition, (unlawful within the meaning of the act,) on the high seas, after it has left the country? If it does not, a law which has remained in all its substantial provisions on the Statute-book for more than sixty years, intended to coerce, on the part of our citizens, the observance of existing international relations, and thus to preserve the peace of the country, is so imperfect in its provisions, as to secure immunity to those who may offend against it, provided, by deception, or false and fraudulent practices, they can elude the vigilance of the police of the country, and thereby escape from its shores.

The 6th and 8th sections of the act above cited of 1818 are in the greater part literal transcripts of sections 5th and 7th, of the act of like character of June 5th, 1794, the only material alteration being, that in the act of 1794 the offence is confined to setting on foot, or carrying on from the country, a military expedition against "the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State;" whilst in the act of 1818 the words are added, "or of any colony, district or people" with whom the United States are at peace—an enlargement, made to embrace the case of such unlawful expeditions, in aid of the revolutionists in Mexico and South America, then in arms against the Spanish dominion in those countries.

In the 6th section of the present act; [1818,] it is declared a high misdemeanor "within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to begin, or set on foot, or prepare or provide the means for any military expedition, or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against," &c., &c. The offence is thus clearly defined—the *gist* of it being the *intent to carry on* such *expedition, &c., from* the "territory or jurisdiction" of the United States. So long as it remained *in* the United States it would be harmless; but if begun, &c., with the *intent* to carry it on beyond the limits of the United States, the offence would be complete, though it should never have left the country.

But, as has been remarked, the law would have been singularly defective, where the end to be attained, was to prevent such expeditions from *leaving the country,* if a successful escape to sea placed the offender beyond the reach of the law. On shore, he could be arrested by judicial process, calling in aid, if necessary, the posse; but at sea, he could only be safely pursued by the naval power. And we find, accordingly, in the 8th section, that where authority is given to the President, or such person as he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, to take possession of and detain any ship or vessel found in violation of the provisions of that act; or where any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed, or resisted, when used to carry into effect the provisions of that section, the like power (to use the land and naval forces) is given; "*also,* for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition, &c., *from* the territories of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince," &c.

In the opinion of the Committee, the unlawful expedition is "carried on from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States" when it is *continued,* on the high seas, on its way to its destination, and after it has left the country; and this is what the President is authorized to prevent, by the use of the naval force. The jurisdiction is clear, and the mandate is to prevent the expedition being "carried on"—a mandate only to be obeyed by arresting the ship, with those on board, and bringing her back to answer the violated laws. The spirit of the act shows that it was the intention of the law, by the largest use of the whole public force of the United States, to put a stop to these unlawful enterprises on the part of our citizens whilst on land, and within the jurisdiction of the country, by the army or (if the occasion required it) the militia—or if in the harbors, bays or rivers, the naval force. No distinction is made by the terms of the act, designating when the one arm is to be used, or when the other; the character of each imports its appropriate use. But after it was carried from the "territories or jurisdiction" it was still to be prevented. How? By means, of course, adequate to the end. By seizure at sea, when carried on at sea.

In the present case, however, it appears that Walker and his followers had effected a landing on the shores of Central America, and within the territory of a foreign State, before they were arrested by Captain Paulding.

As a mere question of *lawful* authority, there can be no doubt that no arrest is lawful, unless made within the jurisdiction of the country; and as little, that this arrest was made without the jurisdiction. But the Committee entirely agree with the President, that besides the United States, (the conduct of whose officer is in question,) none can take exception to the act, except the State whose jurisdiction was so invaded. Any complaint from Nicaragua of this violation of her territory, should be received with due respect, and, if required, due amends should be made. But as between the naval officer who made the arrest and his own Government, while the Committee must condemn the act, as not within his instructions, and having no warrant, in law, still they find everything in the attendant circumstances, to show that he was actuated in what he did (using the language of the President) by "pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country."

Allowance, too, should perhaps be made, in reviewing this act, in the anomalous condition of the place where the arrest was made, and that the landing was with no hostile intent against Nicaragua. Although constituting part of the territory of Nicaragua, yet it is very certain that for any purpose of law, or police, the government of that State was not present. The pretension set up by Walker himself after he landed, that he was there as "Commander-in-chief of the army of Nicaragua," the committee do not consider as worthy of serious criticism. Whatever right or authority he may once have had, or supposed himself to have had in the republic of Nicaragua, were at an end more than twelve months before, when he surrendered whatever authority he held, and left the country.

The Government *de facto* was at the time of his arrest in other hands, and so recognized by this Government through an accredited minister. Whilst, therefore, the Committee would visit with no severe rebuke the act of Captain Paulding for the reasons assigned, the present is deemed a fit occasion to express, on their part, the belief that our public officers in any branch of service are best entitled to the thanks and support of the country, who, whilst keeping the most jealous guard over its interests and honor, are most careful to keep within the pale of the laws.

The documents accompanying the message show the most diligent care on the part of the President and the Administration, faithfully to execute the law of 1818 in the sections quoted; nor did the failure, either to have arrested the expedition of Walker before its departure, or to have intercepted it at sea, in the opinion of the Committee, result from any defect in the law, or in the orders and instructions issued under it.

From documents communicated by the Executive to the House of Representatives, not embraced within the call of the Senate, the following facts appear and which the Committee append for information;

The steamer *Fashion* cleared at Mobile for San Juan de Nicaragua. Her manifest showed nothing on board but what the shipper styled an "assorted cargo," consisting of provisions, groceries, household goods, domestic cloths, farming utensils, &c.; and the written instructions to her supercargo, from the shippers, (which were among the vessel's papers,) directed him "to offer the shipment in that market for cash, or to exchange it, or any part of it, for the products of the country, at his discretion." And she was to take, in addition, such passengers as might choose to visit Central America. After the vessel left the port, and while at anchor about six miles below the town, she was again visited by an officer of the customs, and search instituted, with a view to discover whether there was anything to show that she was engaged in an unlawful voyage. His report was, "that everything on board agreed with the manifest deposited in the Custom-House by the Captain in clearing the vessel." No arms or munitions of war were discovered, and the passengers (some 270 in number) professed, in conversation, to be emigrants. It was not known to the collector that Walker was on board when the vessel sailed.

As arms and ammunition, in large supply, were landed *with the cargo* at the Point Arenas, it clearly appears that false manifests were used to procure the clearance of the vessel; and it also appears that false papers, in the nature of instructions to the supercargo, were exhibited, to lull suspicion as to the true character of the voyage.

The first act on her arrival on the coast of Nicaragua, and before the vessel came to land, was to detach a military expedition, fully armed, in boats up the river Colorado, (one of the outlets of the San Juan,) to seize a fortification inland, and to command that river; the next, to land Walker and the residue of his party, with their arms and equipment, at Punta Arenas, who immediately raised a flag and invested himself with all the insignia of the camp.

These facts carry with them irresistibly the conclusions, first, that the expedition escaped by false and deceptive practices at the Custom-house; and second, that it was (in violation of the laws) a military expedition begun and set on foot in the United States, to be carried on from their territory and jurisdiction.

The claim frequently made that citizens of the United States have the full right of expatriation (however seldom carried into practice) is one in no manner impaired, far less forbidden, by the existing laws. Nor when the intent is *bona fide* merely to leave the country, is it a subject of inquiry under the law, where the person is going, or with what view; and yet it will ever be found, that those whose purpose is to evade the real inhibitions of the law always seek refuge or immunity under the pretence of emigration.

The terms of the law are too clear to be either misread, or misinterpreted, by innocent persons. They make it only unlawful "to begin and set on foot, or provide or prepare the means of any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence," &c.

To constitute the offence it must be shown—

1st. To be a military expedition that is designed; or,

2d. The preparation or provision of the means for a military expedition; and,

3d. That such military expedition is to be carried on from the United States against a people or nation then at peace with the United States.

Language cannot make it more plain, that any number of citizens may leave the country, singly, or in bands, for any purpose under the sun, without being subject to question, provided only that they do not go as a military expedition set on foot within the United States, with intent to levy war against some foreign State.

It was by such evasions, as shown by the correspondence, that Walker sought to elude the naval forces of the United States after his landing at Punta Arenas. In his letter to Captain Paulding of the 30th of November, dated at that place, he says:

"I have the honor to inform you that I landed at this port, on Wednesday last, from the steamer *Fashion,* bearing the United States flag, and sailing from the port of Mobile, Ala. Accompanying me were a number of officers belonging to the Nicaraguan service, and some emigrants from the United States, who desired to become naturalized citizens of this Republic. The steamer was regularly cleared at Mobile for the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and it was acknowledged that her voyage was a legal one. I need not add that the President and Government of the United States were fully advised of my intention to return to Nicaragua."

Thus, representing himself and officers only, as in any manner connected with military life; whilst the rest of his party were termed *emigrants,* who desired to become naturalized citizens of Nicaragua, and claiming the steamer which carried them there had been "regularly cleared at Mobile," and "it was acknowledged that her voyage was a legal one."

Compare these assertions with the false papers and deceptive practices used at the Custom-house to get the vessel cleared at Mobile, above exhibited in the official letter of the collector of the port; and connect them, too, with the fact disclosed by the first action of Walker, with his "emigrants desirous of naturalization," viz: The armed expedition detached in boats up the Colorado, to seize an inland fort, and the military camp immediately established on landing, as the "head-quarters of the army" (and emigrants) "of Nicaragua."

The law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded in wise policy, to preserve the peace of the country, and to maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the laws by secret and unlawful practicings, to wage private war against nations with whom we are at peace, and in most cases dishonoring the American flag, used to shield them in transportation. Were such things tolerated, it would be to commit the peace of the country to every restless and turbulent adventurer who, unequal to, or disdainful of, the sober toils of peace, could find food for his ambition only in the license of the camp or in the rapine and ravages of war. It would take the affairs of Government (in our foreign intercourse at least) from the hands of those to whom they are committed, by the Constitution and laws, and leave them under the control, or at the pleasure, of unknown and irresponsible agencies.

The Committee, on full consideration, do not see that any amendment is required to the law of 1818, so far as power is concerned to arrest on the high seas. They find such power necessarily implied by the terms of the 8th section. But, inasmuch as that law may be made more efficient by some proper provisions for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, are brought back to the country, they report a bill for that purpose.

They recommend, in addition, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures to be made on the high seas for offences committed against the act entitled "An act in addition to the 'act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," approved April 20, 1818.

Resolved, That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was without warrant of law. But, in view of the circumstances attending it and its result, in taking away from the territory of a State, in amity with the United States, American citizens, who were there with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than, as it might hereafter be drawn into precedent, if suffered to pass without remark.

Walker Meeting at Mobile.

CURIOUS ASSERTIONS OF GENERAL WALKER RELATIVE TO GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here on Monday night, at which speeches were made by Wm. Walker, Parson Brownlow and others. Walker disclosed the secret of the Government opposition to his Nicaraguan schemes, which was a rejection of their proposition that he should go to Mexico, and incite war there, with a view of their acquiring that Territory. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Government and demanding a trial for Commodore Paulding.

Gen. Walker and the Grand Jury of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Grand Jury have refused to find a bill of indictment against General Walker.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expense of Suppressing Indian Hostilities in Washington and Oregon Territories—The Minnesota Bill, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

According to the official documents the necessary expenses incurred for the suppression of the Indian hostilities in Washington Territory were nearly $1,500,000, and the total expenses unpaid in Oregon or similar purposes are $4,500,000. For the maintenance of the volunteer force in the former, not including the pay of the volunteers, the expense was $961,000, and in the latter over $3,000,000.

The bill reported by Mr. Douglas, to-day, from the Senate Committee on Territories, declares that Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. It provides that the State shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, and such additional representatives as the population may show they are entitled to according to the present ratio of representation, leaving the House to ascertain the number when the full returns of the census shall be received, presuming that the residue of the returns will be received by the time the bill shall become a law. So far the ascertained population is 136,461, with seven counties and part of another to hear from.

The United States brig *Perry* is fitting out at Norfolk for the coast of Brazil. The following-named officers are ordered to her: Lieutenant Commanding Tighlman; Lieutenants Truxton, Cornwell, Hawley, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Greenhow.

General Walker's speech at Montgomery, and his strictures on the Government, are said to have been in good taste. At Selma he said the secret of the opposition to his cause, and the reason of the high-handed outrages committed against him and his men, were that Americans in Nicaragua favored the establishment of Slavery.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union. It was read and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Messrs. Brenton and Lockhart, elected to the former Congress from Indiana.

Messrs. Bright and Fitch delivered eulogies and the usual resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Davis, in reply to Mr. Toombs, said that the first section of the bill would add thirty-two companies to the Army, or 2,2.0 men; and if the second section is adopted, the number of men will depend upon the manner in which the army is posted. If posted as it is now, with the thirty companies to be added by the first section, the total increase will be nearly 7,000 privates.

Mr. Toombs would strike out the first section, as the increase of the army will be large enough as provided in the second section, and that would be a more appropriate mode. While he should vote against the bill, he deemed it his duty to make it as good as he could before the final vote is taken upon it. According to the present constitution of the army, it was capable of being enlarged to nearly 18,000 men, and with the proposed increase it would nearly reach 25,000. This number was altogether too large. He presumed the occasion of the increase asked for is the anticipated Mormon war; for it was not yet a fact. Congress, which alone could make war, had not yet declared war against Utah, and unless the country had undergone a silent revolution, the President could not make war. But if there should be a war, it would be exceedingly brief, and but temporary. If these troops were to be raised for Utah he should move in amendment that they should go out of the service as soon as the war was over. This policy was pursued in the case of the enlistment of troops for the Mexican War. The force of Brigham Young was magnified. The same story had been told three or four times of the necessity of more troops to fight the Indians on the frontier, and as soon as the additional regiments were granted we had peace. The regiments, however, were not to be got rid of, and were permanently fastened upon the country.

Mr. Davis agreed to show the necessity of the passage of the bill. The army would amount to 11,956 men if these two companies be added. He preferred the plan of Mr. Calhoun to that of the present Secretary; namely: to have a skeleton in time of peace, capable of sudden expansion in time of war. This was the most economical plan. The increase is not asked by the Secretary on the ground of a Mormon war. It was, however, notorious that in some sections of the country it was difficult to enforce the law of the land. He regretted, as much as any one, that it should ever become necessary to call in the aid of troops for the execution of the laws. But whenever rebellion exists it is the duty of the President to put it down, and Congress should furnish the means to enable him to perform that duty. It would be very fortunate for the country if there be no necessity for the employment of the troops if they were raised.

Mr. Hunter favored the plan of the Committee rather than that of the Secretary of War, but he thought that it ought to be accompanied by a proviso, that when the present difficulties are settled the extra force shall be disbanded. Unless that was done, it would be manifest that an increase was desired in the standing army. To that he was unwilling to agree. The subject was discussed in 1856, and four new regiments were at that time added to the existing army. It was supposed that they would be able and necessary to guard and protect the country in time of peace. He had seen nothing since to show any necessity for an increase, unless it be the Mormon war. He suggested that in granting lands on the frontier, the donation should be accompanied with the condition that the Government shall command the services of the frontier men in cases of emergency.

Mr. Hale remarked, that during the last year the Government expended about nineteen millions for military purposes, and there was a deficiency of upwards of seven million more, making twenty-six millions of dollars spent in twelve months for military purposes in time of profound peace. During the most expensive year of the last war with Great Britain, the military expenses of the Government never reached as high as twenty-one millions. When he first took a seat in Congress fourteen or fifteen years ago, the army cost a thousand dollars for each man every year. This bill proposed to raise 7,000 additional men, which would saddle upon the Government a permanent annual increase of expenditure of about $12,000,000, and the idea that the army will ever go back and grow smaller while we have got money or credit to sustain it, was too absurd to be advanced by any sensible man. There were no backward tracks when our Government began to spend money. There might be a war, and no matter how expensive, and then when it was succeeded by peace, the expenses would go on right steadily increasing. In his opinion the President wanted this additional force to carry out "perfect freedom" and "popular sovereignty" in Kansas. It had been said that Congress had not declared war against the Mormons, but it was a part of the history of the country that war was once declared to exist by the act of Mexico, and it might also be declared to exist by the act of Brigham Young. He should vote for the amendment proposed. He wanted the bill cut down to a skeleton, and then he should vote against the skeleton itself. [Laughter.]

Messrs. Fessenden and Foster opposed the bill on the ground, mainly, that no necessity for its passage is shown.

Mr. Seward was of the opinion that the Utah troubles were more serious than is generally imagined, but while disposed to afford all necessary relief to our troops now in the mountains, he was opposed to any more of the military forces of the country being used in Kansas, to enforce upon the majority laws which were enacted by the minority. Nor did he want to see them used again in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law. He gave notice that he should at a proper time propose an amendment, to the effect that the officers and men raised under this new levy, shall be occupied only in the business of maintaining the Constitution and laws of Utah, and when order shall be established there, then they shall be disbanded. If the amendment was adopted, he would probably be able to support the bill.

Mr. Davis directed Mr. Seward's attention to the fact that inasmuch as part of this increase was to be made to the present companies, it would be impossible to adopt such an amendment as that without breaking up the whole organization of the army. He contended that it was necessary to use military forces to secure the enforcement of the laws in Kansas.

Mr. Fessenden contended that the President had no authority to make use of the army or the militia for the purpose of enforcing the laws of a Territory.

Mr. Davis briefly replied.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The House authorized the Committee, appointed to investigate the charges against the members of officers of the last Congress, growing out of the disbursement of money by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., to employ stenographers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Invalid Pensioners bill.

Mr. Anderson, belonging to neither of the prominent political parties, said the only course left him to pursue was to support the Administration, and resist every attempt at encroachment on the Constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should best represent the American Party of Missouri, which had no sympathy with the present Republican Party. He said that the excitement about Kansas would soon pass away, and in adverting to the Lecompton Constitution, stated that he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas into the Union under that instrument.

The House passed the bill for the payment of the invalid and other pensions.

They then considered the bill appropriating seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars, to cover the deficiency in the printing accounts of the last two Congresses.

Mr. Phelps, in explanation, said the fault was in ordering to be printed works before they were communicated to Congress, and mentioned the first volume of the *Japan Expedition,* at a cost of the modest sum of ninety-nine thousand, and the second volume of the *Pacific Survey* at a cost of over seventy thousand dollars.

Mr. Clark B. Cochrane referred to the fact that at the election in Kansas, on the 4th of January, there were over ten thousand votes cast against the Lecompton Constitution, rejecting it by four to one; that the Free-State candidates were elected, but he had no doubt that they will be counted out. He was just as certain that to make up by fraud what was wanting in number, was the oject of this Lecompton or Calhoun movement.

The question was whether Congress were prepared to force this loathed and abhorred Constitution on the people, not only without their consent, but against their recorded will. That Constitution was a swindle reeking with fraud, and branded with popular condemnation, and was recommended to the approval of Congress by the President, not on the ground of justice, but on the plea of expediency. That Constitution was a fugitive from justice, and was smuggled here under the cover of the Federal arms, with the odor of death upon it. That Constitution was buried by more than ten thousand freemen. Instead of breathing into it the breath of life it should be carried back for interment. It was designedly made odious to keep away from the polls those who were not in the plot, relying on the Executive and his followers to see it through. But the Administration has counted without its host. If its expectation in this regard be realized, the Democratic Party will become geographically, what it is in principle and fact, a mere sectional organization.

Mr. Keitt said, as this discussion was coming to a head, he wished, in order to avoid misrepresentation, to ask Mr. Cochrane whether he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

Mr. Cochrane replied he would, if there was evidence of its having been embodied in the public bill.

Mr. Keitt—Did you not say in your speech that it did?

Mr. Cochrane—At its adoption.

Mr. Keitt—If the whole of the Lecompton Constitution had been submitted, and all the votes in the Territory been thrown, and the majority of the voters had declared unequivocally that Slavery shall be established therein, would your vote admit Kansas under it?

Mr. Cochrane—But for one act, namely: the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Clingman asked but did not obtain leave to offer a resolution, for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty ought to be abrogated—that Central America now stands in relation to us as did Louisiana Territory, and therefore ought not to be subject to the control of any foreign power, or interference with our interests, and protesting against the trade in white men and coolies.

Mr. Morris of Illinois asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to proceed to Salt Lake, to negotiate with the Mormons for the purchase of their possessions on condition of their removal from the United States.

Mr. Florence asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress on the seventh of June.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Neutrality Law—The Indiana Contested Seats—Collector of Norfolk, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The report made to-day by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is likely to provoke an interesting discussion, when the subject is again taken up next month—although the fact that the Committee propose no amendments, giving more efficiency to the law of 1818, has a tendency to reconcile the fillibusters to the Committee's action. A declaration of the Senate, as to the true interpretation of the law, has no legal significance, and will not interfere in the least with fillibuster attempts to evade it, as the country will probably be fully convinced before many months.

A majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have evidently determined upon keeping Messrs. Bright & Fitch in their seats in the Senate, in defiance of the Constitution and the law. Their votes for Lecompton cannot be spared, and so they are to be sustained, by hook or by crook, at least until they shall have contributed their votes to the consummation of that outrageous fraud. Thus one fraud is made to sustain another; thus one gross outrage under the forms of law, is, through deliberate calculation, sustained by another in *defiance* of even those forms. In view of the unanimous vote of Southern Senators in the contested election case of Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, a few months ago, the Judiciary Committee see clearly that it would be quite unsafe to trust the claims of Messrs. Bright & Fitch to a vote of the Senate. Indeed, it is doubtful whether five votes could be obtained in favor of permitting them to retain their seats, if the direct question were to be made.

Under these circumstances the Committee on the Judiciary have submitted a resolution authorizing the parties interested in the case to take testimony. The resolution is very vague and general in its terms. It states none of the points upon which testimony is desirable, and fixes no time within which it shall be taken. The sitting Senators may cause testimony to be taken in regard to an hundred points having no bearing upon the case, and they may put off the *time* of taking it until after Congress shall adjourn. In the meantime they continue to act as Senators, deciding the most important questions by their votes—and ready, at this very hour—if afforded the opportunity—to fasten upon the people of Kansas a State Constitution which they have repudiated by an overwhelming majority! Is this right? Is it honorable in Senators to make themselves party to so shabby a trick? What is the question involved in this Indiana Senatorial contest? Let us see.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Senators shall be chosen by the *Legislature* of each State. The Constitution of Indiana provides that the Legislature shall consist of two Houses, which, *in Joint Convention,* shall choose Senators. The simple inquiry is, were Messrs. Bright and Fitch chosen by the Legislature of Indiana, in accordance with her own law, passed to carry out the provision of the Federal Constitution for the election of Senators? Clearly not,—for the two Houses never *did* go into Joint Convention for the purpose stated. It is not claimed that they did. The Journals of the Legislature do not show that they went into Joint Convention, or even agreed to do so. The whole proceeding by which Messrs. Bright and Fitch claim to be Senators, was a stupendous, unblushing fraud, sustained for a single day only by partisan power, and in outrage of every principle of law, honor and justice. Their partisan friends in the Legislature, finding that they could not get the desired Joint Convention, ignored altogether the law requiring it,—and a majority of one House meeting in conjunction with a *minority* of the other, assumed to elect them, trusting to a partisan Governor to issue certificates of election, and a partisan Senate to sustain them here in utter violation of the law. There are *no facts* outside these, requiring investigation or testimony, for any good purpose. The proposition for testimony is made only for delay, and should cause the cheeks of its advocates to tingle with shame. The Constitution of Indiana, and the journals of the Legislature, furnish all the testimony that can ever have any effect upon the final disposition of the case, and upon these a decision could and should be rendered without another week's delay. Let Senators ask themselves the question whether party ends can be made to justify them in winking at so monstrous a fraud. What say Hunter, Davis, Benjamin, Slidell and other Southern gentlemen? Is this sort of thimble-rigging any more respectable in the Senate than the game which the blackleg plays upon a race-course? And if it is not, can honorable gentlemen longer countenance it by eviden acquiescence, without sharing its iniquitous responsibility?

A good deal of feeling is manifested among Virginians because of the removal of S. T. Sawyer from the Collectorship of Norfolk, and the appointment of Dr. J. J. Simpkins in his place. Not that there is any objection to the new appointee; but because the incumbent is a very worthy man, having a large family, and is entirely dependent upon the Collectorship for means of support. It seems, however, that at one time, when Mr. Sawyer was editor of the Norfolk *Argus,* he criticised Mr. Floyd, present Secretary of War, with considerable severity, expressing doubts of his personal integrity. The possession and expression of such opinions prove unfortunate for the ex-editor. The reputation of a Cabinet member requires his sacrifice, and he will have to go. It may not be impertinent, however, to inquire whether the removal of a conceded competent Collector will settle the question of the Secretary's integrity? S.

FROM ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

A Prophecy come up History—A little Self-complacency Thereon—A Resume of the Proceedings—The Plurality Rule—Election of the Democratic Candidate for Speaker, the American Candidate for Clerk, and so on, and so on, alternately.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

On Thursday last, I wrote that unless the Republicans should on the next day succeed in electing their candidate for Speaker, they would not at any future period be able to effect that result. They adjourned on that day without having effected an organization, and to-day my prophecy has been verified, by the defeat of every one of their caucus nominees for the various officers of the House.

I could not refrain from this little bit of self-complacency. Having indulged that much, I resume my record of events as they transpired.

The first question of importance which came up this morning, was an appeal from the decision of the Clerk, which, if sustained, would have had the effect to bring the House under the operation of the previous question—the effect of which is to cut off all amendments to a main question.

On the vote the decision of the Clerk was sustained. Ayes, 99; noes, 13—Messrs. *Crain, Duryea, Dyckman, Lanning, Lynch, McNett, Parsons, Platt, Smith,* Staples, *Wager, Wheelock, Winne.*

The pending question was the motion of Mr. Lanning, Democrat, that Van Valkenburgh, Republican, should be Speaker, and Hughes, American, should be Clerk.

Mr. Crain, Democrat, moved to strike out Hughes and insert Richardson, Republican.

Mr. Lanning, Democrat, moved to amend by inserting Alvord in place of Van Valkenburgh.

The whole subject was tabled, after a speech from Mr. Dayton, Democrat, in which he expressed distinctly his conviction that the point had been reached when it became his duty to bring about an organization by the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. Barnes, Rep., moved that the House proceed in the usual manner to vote for Speaker, and that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected.

Mr. Lanning, Dem., moved an amendment, that the same rule should govern in the election of all the other officers.

Mr. Delancy, Dem., moved another amendment, that Alvord, Dem., be declared Speaker, and Wilson, Am., Clerk. He justified his support of an American for Clerk, upon the ground that a necessity existed for concessions from the Democratic Party to one of the other political organizations having representatives on the floor of the Assembly.

Mr. Crain, Dem., opposed the passage of the plurality resolution. He evidently thought there was little necessity for organization, and that should such an event not transpire within the next six months, there would still be left time sufficient for the transaction of all other legitimate business that should come before the Legislature.

Mr. Lanning strongly admitted the necessity for an organization, and expressed his determination to support the plurality rule. He urged Mr. Delancy to withdraw his amendment, and that Mr. Barnes would accept his amendment.

Mr. Delancy did withdraw his amendment, and Mr. Barnes accepted that of Mr. Lanning. The question was coming to a decision on the plurality rule, when Mr. Crain, Dem., moved to strike out and insert that the House should proceed as before to vote for Speaker. The question on this amendment was being taken by a count, when Mr. Crain demanded the Ayes and Noes. These were refused, Ayes 34, Noes 57, and the amendment was rejected, Ayes 40, Noes 62.

Mr. Laflin, Dem., moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Crain, Dem., moved another amendment—that Alvord be Speaker, and Hughes Clerk. Mr. Duryea, Rep., moved to strike out Alvord, and insert Van Valkenburgh. This he immediately withdrew, and the ayes and nays were ordered, on the amendment of Mr. Crain. It was lost—ayes, 43—all Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Bacheller, American; nays, 70—9 Americans, 53 Republicans, and 8 Democrats.

Mr. Moore, Dem., moved to amend, by inserting the name of Alvord, for Speaker, and Richardson, for Clerk.

Mr. Esty, Rep., moved the previous question. Mr. Lynch, Dem., raised the point of order that the previous question could not be put. The Clerk sustained the point of order, and Mr. Duryea, Rep., appealed from the decision of the Clerk. He thought it competent for the House to order the previous question, and he felt confident that if the House so ordered the question would be put. The Clerk acquiesced.

The Clerk explained the effect of a vote on the appeal taken by Gen. Duryea. If the appeal was sustained, the House would at once be brought to a direct vote on the adoption of the plurality rule. The Ayes and Noes were refused, 35 for and 44 against, and the appeal was lost, on a count, Ayes 48, Noes 40. The vote was much confused—Democrats and Republicans voting in concert, on both sides.

Mr. Dyckman, Democrat, moved an amendment for Alvord Speaker, and Mix Clerk. Lost.

Mr. Lawrence, Democrat, moved Alvord Speaker, and Reilly Clerk. The Ayes and Noes were ordered. Ayes 42, Noes 29. The amendment was lost. Ayes 49—all Democrats. Noes 63—9 Americans and 54 Republicans.

Mr. McLean, Democrat, moved to take a recess until 4 o'clock. Ruled out of order. Mr. Crain, Democrat, moved to adjourn. Lost, and the question put on the amendment in favor of Alvord and Richardson. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the amendment lost. Ayes 41—all Democrats. Noes 63—Americans and Republicans.

Mr. Miller, Dem., asked unanimous consent that the House take a recess. A shower of objections. Mr. Laflin, Dem., moved that the House adjourn. Ayes faint, Noes strong.

The main question was next in succession, and the Ayes and Noes ordered by a strong vote. Previous to the call of the roll, Mr. Winne, Dem., explained the vote he was about to give. He should vote against the plurality rule—first, because he was convinced that if the House was not organized, it was at least powerless to do harm; and, second, that his fealty to Democratic principles demanded that to the last he should record his vote against any proposition that could jeopardize the triumph of these principles.

There was some additional "clearing of breasts,"—some crimination by the Democrats—some retorts by the Americans and Republicans, and of course many things said that were better left unsaid. By many differing roads the gentlemen treaded—but when they had all reached the Clerk's desk, the record of their conclusions were thus made up.

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Baker, D. B. Baldwin, Barnes *Beach,* Bell, Bliss, N. Bouton, Briggs, Buffington, Case, *Chanler,* Church, Collins, Coppernoll, *Dayton, Delaney,* Duryea, Edgerton, *Emdns, Engs,* C. Estes, E. S. Esty, D. Fish, *H Fish, Fitzgerald,* Frazee, Gile, Godard, Green, Hall, Hammond, *Hendrickson,* HODGE, *Holmes,* HORTON, *Howell,* Hutchinson, W. B. Jones, W. F. Jones, Kales, Kingman, Labar, Lamb, *Laning,* LAW, Lewis McIntosh, McKown, *McLean, McNett,* Mather, D. MILLER, F. Palmer, J. S. Palmer, Peck, *Platt,* Rawson, Raymond, REYNOLDS, Richards, Robertson, RUSSELL, Sage, *Salisbury,* Sentell, Shepard, Staples, Van Horn, Walker, Wolcott, Wolford.

NOES—Messrs. ADAMS, *Armstrong,* BACHELLER, *Baldwin,* BECKER, *Bleecker,* BOUGHTON, *Chatfield, Chauncey, Childs, Crain, Dyckman, Garrison, Haggerty, Hanford, Hubbard, Jeremiah, J. H. Jones, Lawrence, Lord, Lynch, M. Miller, Moore, Parsons, Seeley, Smith, Stevenson, Strong, Sutherland, Voorhees, Wager, Watson, Weiant, Weir, Wheelock, Winne, Woodworth.*

Ayes, 75—55 Republicans, in Roman, 14 Democrats, in *Italics;* 6 Americans, in SMALL CAPS. Noes, 37—4 Americans and 33 Democrats.

Having turned the centre, the wheel had to go on. The vote for Speaker direct, in the same manner as before, with one exception, was in order. That one exception necessarily brought something to the surface, and so it did—but the result was a Democrat instead of a Republican. The following is the vote:

ROBERT B. VANVALKENBURG.—Messrs. Abbott, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Bell, Bliss, N. Bouton, Briggs, Buffington, Case, Church, Collins, Coppernoll, Duryea, Edgerton, C. Estes, E. S. Esty, D. Fish, Frazee, Fullerton, Gile, Godard, Green, Hall, Hammond, Hutchinson, W. B. Jones, W. F. Jones, Kales, Kingman, Labar, Lamb, Lewis, McIntosh, McKown, Mather, F. Palmer, J. S. Palmer, Peck, Rawson, Raymond, Richards, Robertson, RUSSELL, Sage, Shepard, Staples, Van Horn, Walker, Wolcott, Wolford.

THOMAS G. ALVORD.—Messrs *Armstrong,* BACHELLER, *W. Baldwin, Beach,* BECKER, Bleecker, *Chanler, Chatfield, Childs, Crain, Dayton, Delaney, Dyckman, Emans, Engs, H. Fish, Fitzgerald, Garrison, Haggerty, Hanford, Hendrickson,* HODGE, *Holmes,* HORTON, *Howell, Hubbard, Jeremiah, J. H. Jones, Laflin, Laning,* LAW, *Lawrence, Lord, Lynch, McLean, McNett,* D. MILLER, *M. Miller, Moore, Parsons, Platt,* REYNOLDS, *Salisbury, Seeley, Smith, Stevenson, Strong, Sutherland, Voorhees, Wager, Watson, Weiant, Weir, Wheelock, Winne, Woodworth.*

FROST HORTON.—Messrs. ADAMS, C. BOUGHTON.

For R. B. Van Valkenburg, Republican—54 Republicans, in Roman, 1 American, Mr. Russell.

For Thomas G. Alvord, Democrat—49 Democrats, and 7 Americans, Messrs. Law, Bacheller, Becker, Horton, Hodge, D. Miller, Reynolds.

For Frost Horton, American—2 Americans.

Absent, or not voting—Messrs. *Alvord, Chauncey, Gage, Hart,* Holbrook, Halley, Hard, *T. Jones,* Knight, *Mills, Osgood,* Sentell, Stewart, *Tappen,* Van Aernam, and Van Valkenburg.

The vote for Clerk followed immediately, with this result:

RICHARDSON—Messrs. Abbott, Austin, Avery, Babbitt, Baker D. B. Baldwin, Barnes, Bell, Bliss, N. Boughton, Briggs, Buffington, Case, Church, Collins, Coppernoll, Duryea, Edgerton, C. Estes, E. S. Esty, D. Fish, Frazee, Fullerton, Gile, Godard, Green, Hall, Hammond, Hutchinson, W. B. Jones, W. F. Jones, Kales, Kingman, Labar, Lamb, Lewis, McIntosh, McKown, Mather, J. S. Palmer, Peck, Rawson, Raymond, Richardson, Sage, Sentell, Shepard, Staples, Van Horn, Walker, Wolcott, Wolford.

WILSON—Messrs. ADAMS, *Armstrong,* BACHELLER, *W. Baldwin, Beach,* BECKER, Bleecker, C. BOUGHTON, *Chanler, Chatfield, Chauncey, Childs, Crain, Dayton, Delaney, Dyckman, Emans, Engs, H. Fish, Fitzgerald, Garrison, Haggerty, Hanford, Hendrickson,* HODGE, *Holmes,* HORTON, *Howell, Hubbard, Jeremiah, J. H. Jones, Laflin, Laning,* LAW, *Lawrence, Lord, Lynch, McLean, McNett,* D. MILLER, *M. Miller, Moore, Parsons, Platt,* REYNOLDS, RUSSELL, *Salisbury, Seeley, Smith, Stevenson, Strong, Sutherland, Voorhees, Wager, Watson, Weiant, Weir, Wheelock, Winne, Woodworth.*

For William Richardson, Republican—53 Republicans in Roman.

For David L. Wilson, American—10 Americans in SMALL CAPITALS, and 51 Democrats in *Italics.*

Absent or not voting, 15; 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

The vote for Sergeant-at-Arms went in favor of the Democratic nominee, Gen. Lasher.

The House is now voting for minor officers, and it is understood that the Americans have not trusted in vain to the generosity of the Democrats.

While I write the artillery is proclaiming a victory—I have not time to inquire on which side—but I suppose the generous are giving it mixed—"alf and alf," as Johnny Bull takes his ale.

So long a contest—so strange a combination—so fruitful a result has not in years been recorded in the political records of the State. The Republican politicians of to-day mourn as for a loss; the Republicans that look to an hereafter rejoice, as for a triumph. The Americans and Democrats mingle now their song of triumph, and to each other make "a concord of sweet sounds." I commenced with glorification of my fortunate peep into the future. I shall rest on that laurel, and not prophecy as to the hereafter of the union made to-day. "Sufficient for to-day" is the labor of LEO.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Pronunciamentos Against Comonfort—Fighting taken place—Confusion Supreme.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 21st inst., bringing highly important news from Mexico.

The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital had been robbed. Nearly every State and town in the Republic were issuing pronunciamentos against Comonfort, and the City of Mexico was in a state of siege.

On the 11th, the Zuloaga brigade, which first declared the dictatorship of Comonfort, pronounced against him. It holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santo Domingo. Comonfort had been refused admission to the last-named.

Comonfort has assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery. He had also arrested Gen. Zuloaga, but afterwards released him on parole.

A portion of the Zuloaga brigade were in favor of General Zuloaga for the Presidency, while others advanced the claims of Santa Ana.

On the 15th the barracks of San Augustine were attacked by Comonfort's troops, but they were repulsed

All the foreigners in the city had hoisted the flags of their respective countries for protection. Confusion reigns supreme at the capital.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

No. 43.—Covington Draw Bridge Company *vs.* Alexander D. Shepherd *et al.* Submitted on printed argument in behalf of the appellee.

No. 48.—W. B. Grant *et al. vs.* Cornelius Poillon *et al.* Argued for appellants and submitted on printed argument for the appellees.

No. 49.—Jacob U. Payne *et al. vs.* Jonathan J Niles. Argument commenced for plaintiffs and continued for defendants.

Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

Montrose, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Jury in the case of the boy Archer, for shooting his brother, have rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

This morning a fire broke out in Holt & Mason's lumber yard in this place, and destroyed property to the amount of $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000. Two frame buildings adjoining the yard, and occupied as saloons, were also destroyed. The loss on them will not probably exceed $10,000.

Condition of the Ohio River.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The water in the channel of the river at this point remains stationary, notwithstanding the heavy rains of yesterday and last night.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The mail from all points south, as late as due is to hand, but brings no news of importance.

The Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* has arrived here in 56 hours from New-York—all well.

The Europa's Advices at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 25.

The advices per steamship *Europa* were received by the National Line and published exclusively in extra evening editions of the Associated Press.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

Arbitrary Character of the French Police System—Instances of the abuse of Power—Postal System.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

On a late occasion I gave a brief description in your columns of the present Paris Police, and the official journal of the French Government, the *Moniteur*, noticed the article, and published entire your remarks in reply, descriptive of the New-York Police. I do not intend to return again upon the subject further than to comment upon a word which you dropped in your article, a word in relation to the *abuses* that may be practiced by such a Police as that of Paris. The French Police may and does practice enormous abuses, but they are abuses of power, and never such abuses as your Police practices, complicity in thefts, political favoritism, &c. I believe that your Police is never charged with an abusive zeal in the discharge of its duties.

In France there is neither the *habeas corpus* nor the revolver. Any man may arrest another in pure vengeance, throw him into prison, and do him a damage which no subsequent action can liquidate. When a man is arrested he is not immediately carried before a magistrate to see if there is cause for a suspicion of guilt; he is first thrown into prison and his preliminary examination takes place when the interrogating Judge has time to attend to it,—days or weeks after the arrest. This will seem to you so absurd among civilized people as to be impossible; but the fact holds to an abusive exercise of functions on the part of the Police. When a Commissary of Police makes an arrest he is anxious to appear as an active and efficient officer in the eyes of his chief, the Prefect, and in order to do this, he goes to work hunting evidence against the arrested individual, until he piles up all the calumnies and all the doubtful acts of probity which the gossips may give him. With these he makes out a catalogue of bad antecedents, and the individual is then treated like a veritable criminal, whether guilty or not of the offence for which he is arrested. No *habeas corpus* exists, and no one can see him; he is guarded in secret until he has passed the first interrogation. Then his lawyer can see him, and that is all.

An atrocious case of this abuse of power passed under my own eyes within a month. A man and his wife, who were formerly partners with another family in a hotel, left and established themselves elsewhere. The party that left sued the other for the money that was due to them. A bitter contest ensued, but the plaintiffs gained their suit. At the moment of separation the furniture belonging to each was divided, but there was a contestation as to the ownership of certain articles. After the trial for debt the party that lost, out of vengeance, went before the Commissary of Police and declared that the other party had stolen certain articles from them—the articles in contestation. The man and his wife were arrested for theft—*vol de confiance*, was the charge—and a search for the objects was instituted. The arrest and search were made during my presence in the house, and I can attest they were made in the most brutal manner possible. A few objects were found which the other party claimed, but most of which she brought back the next day. The man and his wife were thrown into prison, separately, and there they yet remain. It has not even been decided whether there is sufficient ground for sending them before a Jury. They have been confined four weeks, their business is destroyed, the proprietor of the house in which they were living has seized all their furniture for rent, and their friends are not permitted to see them. An honest old man from the country, a brother-in-law, who heard of the arrest and came to town and applied at the Court to know something about it, was told by a substitute Judge that he had better leave town and return to his home as soon as possible, or he would be arrested as an accomplice. The man and his wife, who are known to an immense number of Americans, having had their hotel full of Americans for the last fifteen years, will, in all probability be acquitted of the charge; but their reputation is destroyed, and as the other party has no means with which to pay damages, they will obtain no reparation.

In the courts of justice outside the influence of the police, it may be assumed that justice is as often rendered in the tribunals of France as in those of other countries. But God help the man that has once fallen under the suspicion of the French Police! He had better borrow somebody's passport and get out of the country as soon as possible, for there is no safety in staying. A word loosely or maliciously thrown out may seal his doom; and really I have seen so many of these instances of abuse of power, so many instances of official brutality, within the last few months, that I begin to look upon the whole system as a monstrous despotism, as dangerous to good reputations as it is salutary to the bad.

But in a country where there is neither *habeas corpus* nor self-defence, where there is an immense, active, inquisitive, detective force, which regards every man as an enemy to the public order until he is tied down under their chains, and with courts of justice that accept all arrests as just ones till they are adjudged otherwise by themselves, you may see what little safety there is for the reputation of each individual. The known severity of the Police is undoubtedly an immense preventive to crime; the desperate character of the officers inspires fear and a forced honesty. It is a common saying in France, "that to be a Commissary of Police a man must have killed his father and mother, and sold his sister into shame."

The arrests in Paris are two per cent., against six per cent, in New-York; but if the French Police could be suddenly put into operation in New-York, the figure would suddenly mount from 6 to 50; before the end of a month the whole City would be under arrest!

It is possible, however, to have an efficient, and even a severe police, and yet a just one. The French organization, modified as it necessarily would be, by the different institutions, the different character, and the different laws and customs of the people, might be introduced into America with benefit. It is possible to be an efficient officer without having killed one's father and mother, and it is even possible to restrain and overawe the evil-disposed by a just application of just laws.

In my description of the French police it was mentioned that at regular intervals throughout the City bodies of regular soldiers were stationed to assist the police in making arrests when called on, to give aid to wounded persons, and to guard over night persons arrested too late in the day to be conveyed to the central dépôt on the island. These *corps de garde*, as they were called, numbering forty-eight, have just been suppressed by order of the Emperor. The soldiers go back to the barracks, and their place will be supplied by the regular police, or *sergents de ville*. The military and the police forces are thus totally disunited, and independent, one of the other. The measure was adopted because of conflicting orders and misunderstandings. For the future the barracks will send out the thousand sentinels that are obliged to promenade up and down at all doors or gates where the tricolor waves—before all establishments belonging to or controlled by the State.

The Hotel de Ville forms an exception to this rule, and in this exception the reader will find an interesting example of French ideas of popular independence. The Hotel de Ville or City Hall, belongs, more by tradition than by fact, to the people. The Prefect of the Seine, the highest executive officer in the country after the Emperor, sits there, and under him meet the Municipal Council and other city officers. But all these derive their appointments directly or indirectly from the Emperor: the Prefect directly from the Emperor, and the Councilmen and Mayors from the Prefect, by the concurrence of the Emperor. So that, as I have said, although the power seated at the City Hall governs directly the people, the power itself is but the instrument of the Chief of State.

But tradition throws over the City Hall the mantle of the people; it is to the people what the palace of the Tuileries is to the State. Therefore the people have always demanded and now exercise the guard over that building. This they do by means of sentinels from the National Guard.

The National Guard is a citizen soldiery which forms the connecting link between the people and the Government. It is an honor to belong to the National Guard, as this body claims the right to revolutionize and overturn old governments and introduce new ones. As goes the National Guard so goes the people, and so generally, not always, goes the army. The National Guard is composed almost exclusively of the middle and upper classes, of the merchant, professional and aristocratic portions of society. Every able-bodied man is compelled to serve in the National Guard up to the age of 45, with some exceptions, and these exceptions are generally enjoyed by the poor. Thus a man who cannot buy a uniform is exempted, and thus the entire class of laborers and paupers escape the National Guard. The Government is not sorry for this, since in this manner arms are put only into the hands of those who have property at stake, or interests to be compromised by a revolution. In fact, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 12th arrondissements or wards of Paris, occupied by the lowest classes of the city, are never called on to train at all, since the *coup d'état*, and have been entirely deprived of their arms. It would be unsafe indeed to place arms in the hands of the population of these wards, since one day's short allowance of bread and the temptation of a musket and ammunition would call them into the street with mischievous designs. Under any circumstances these would be the first to plunge into a revolution.

But the laws which regulate the National Guard, like our home militia in many respects, are neither rigid nor rigidly applied. The census for enrollment is made every six months in each ward, and many persons evade enrollment by moving, just at the right time, from one ward to another. Thus they may avoid being inscribed indefinitely; while a residence in one of the exempted or dangerous wards of course gains for every one, no matter what his position, complete immunity. As already said, however, it is a sort of honor to belong to this civil soldiery, and but few of those who can afford the expense and the time attempt to evade it.

They are not ordered out to a general training oftener, I believe, than twice a year; but they are frequently called out on occasions of grand ceremonies to form with the regular army the escort or guard. The only disagreeable duty they are compelled to perform in the course of the year is that of standing guard in turns at two points—at the Hotel de Ville, as already mentioned, and at the Etat-Major of the National Guard, at the Palace Vendôme. But this body now numbers nearly 60,000 men in the department of the Seine, and many do not stand guard more than once a year. All sorts of "dodges" are resorted to to avoid standing guard, and every Parisian has his series of amusing anecdotes on that subject ready to dispense whenever you ask for them. Under the Republic of 1848, the National Guard numbered 241,884 men. But at that period every man of the proper age was enrolled. The National Guard is under the control of the Mayors, the Prefects of Police and the Minister of the Interior. All officers, from the grade of Lieutenant up, are named by the Emperor; below that grade they are named by the majors or chiefs of battalion. It frequently occurs that a Count marches in the ranks under the orders of his secretary, or a rich banker under those of one of his clerks. Battalions of the National Guard may be dissolved or reorganized by the Emperor at will.

A gentleman, no doubt, connected with the Administration of the English Post-Office Department, Sir CUSACK RONEY, has replied in your columns to the strictures I made in a former letter on the delay to which the American mail for Paris is subjected in its conveyance across the English territory from Liverpool to the French side of the Channel. Notwithstanding the Statements of Sir CUSACK, which are no doubt in the main correct, the great fact stands patent that the line from Liverpool through London to Paris can be and is passed over in 17 or 18 hours, and that the American mail does not pass over in less than from 68 to 72 hours. The English Post-Office Department, with its intelligent chief, Mr. ROLAND HILL, so justly lauded by Sir CUSACK RONEY, is every day overcoming greater difficulties than is presented in the *rapproachement* of the two figures above; why not give a little attention to this minor difficulty?

MALAKOFF.

A SIMPLE REASON.—The fastest ship ever built is the *Leviathan*.

And why? Because, inasmuch as they cannot move her, she must necessarily be the *fast-est*.

Is the New-York Harbor Really in Danger?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 21st inst. you did me the honor to publish my letter in relation to "The Perils to our New-York Harbor." On the 22d you published another letter from an anonymous writer in reply to mine; and in Saturday's paper you copy from the *Evening Post* a paragraph which states: "At the office of G. & A. BLUNT are the original charts belonging to Lord SYDMOUTH, one of which is the survey of the New-York Harbor, made by Lieutenants JOHN KNIGHT and JOHN HUNTER, of the Royal Navy, A. D. 1762, from which it appears that the depth of this *streamlet* (!) was four fathoms, which the subsequent changes of our harbor have *only* increased by a single fathom." You will find, on reference to my letter, that I stated that a few years since the Buttermilk Channel was a mere streamlet. The writer, in reply to my letter in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 22d inst., winds up *his* argument (?) with the following gratuitous morceau: "This subject has been ably treated by scientific men who were specially commissioned to investigate the subject, and it is presumed that *their* reports will have more weight than the *speculations* of *amateurs* who are so *palpably ignorant* in regard to the matter as Dr. CASTLE"—the italicizing is mine. This erudite writer appears to think because the Board of Underwriters of New-York have employed scientific men to "investigate the subject" that scientific "cakes and ale" shall be denied to all outsiders not connected with these "specially appointed" scientific men employed by the Underwriters.

I must confess that I am not one of those possessing a mental swallow so large, and with mental absorbents so active and powerful as to assimilate with my mental digestion all that I hear and *all* that I read. I avail myself of the privilege to read, practically experiment, study, and observe and judge, and make deductions for myself, whether scientific or otherwise. I will, with your permission, attempt to show that I have *some* data upon which to base the correctness of my former letter, which was written hastily, but not speculatively or thoughtlessly.

DUNLAP'S *History of New-York*, vol. 1, page 52, says:

> "A. D., 1634, soon after the arrival of VAN TWILLER, he appears to have commenced agriculturist. One of his plantations was at Red Hook, (L. I.) Governor's Island, which is supposed, always from the first settlement, to have been a perquisite of the Director General for the time being, was so near Red Hook that *cattle crossed the channel to and fro* at low water."

He continues:

> "*This channel has since become a passage for vessels*, and is known under the name of Buttermilk Channel. It has been formed by the washing away the lands of Long Island, a part of VAN TWILLER'S plantation."

DENTON'S *Brief Description of New-York*, published many years ago in London, and GOWAN'S notes on this History, page 33, say:

> "It is supposed that Long Island was once part of the continent, separated from it by the water of the Sound breaking through the narrow strait of Hellgate to New-York Bay. The Indians have a *tradition* that their fathers passed dry shod this strait by stepping from rock to rock."

I am indebted to a member—my friend, Colonel DEVOE—of the New-York Historical Society for the following interesting evidence on this Society's records:

Page 189 of the Proceedings of the New-York Historical Society, 1848, Mr. FREDERICK DEPEYSTER, in speaking of the draft of water between Governor's Island and Long Island, quotes a memorandum of *testimony used in a lawsuit* in the year 1741, bearing the indorsement of JAMES ALEXANDER, JOHN JAY and PETER A. JAY. This paper is in the possession of the above Society.

> "Testimony of MARIDE BEVOIS: is aged 84 years; was born in New-York; it is sixty-three years since she came to live in Brookland; heard JEROME REMSEN'S mother say that there was only a *small creek* between Nutten (Governor's) Island and the shore, and that a squaw carried her sister over in a tub; that that sister was the first born in this country.
>
> JOOST VAN BRUNT, aged 77 years, was born and lived at New-Utrecht; says he was about nine years old when the Dutch came to take New-York, &c., &c.; he continues that a great deal of land is washed away against (opposite) Nutten Island, and it went further out than now, but cannot say how much.
>
> JEROMUS REMSEN, aged 77 years, was born in Brookland, and lived all his days there; says he has heard his mother say she was carried off Nutten Island by a squaw, and that it was *all ledge* and *meadow land*, that *only a creek* passed between Nutten Island and Long Island. His mother's sister was the first born in this country. It is now 116 or 117 years since she was born. Has often heard from other people that there was a small creek between Nutten and Long Island."

Mr. DEPEYSTER further goes on to say:

> "On various occasions the Judge, (BENSON,) in conversing with me about the localities of this City, I well remember it, stated that in former times this channel—Buttermilk—was *fordable at low water*. That the gradual extension of the wharves into the East River on the New-York and Brooklyn shores, has contracted the river, and the column of water thus forced through the Buttermilk channel has *deepened* the passage so as to admit, in his time, of the transit of small craft."

In addition to this, I offer the following evidence: When HENDRICK HUDSON first passed through the Narrows into the Bay of New-York, he found *five* islands—*two* of which have either been washed away or are overflown. The remains of one is known as Robin's Reef; the other consists of sunken rocks near Bedlow's Island. Now, if Lord SYDMOUTH'S chart shows four fathoms of water in 1762, and one fathom more in depth is added in 1857, these go to prove that my position is correct, and that there exists no danger to the channels in this portion of our harbor.

Into the lower bay of New-York Harbor flow the waters of the Raritan, Passaic, Hackensack rivers, and the greater portion of the magnificent Hudson River. All these carry with them the silt and detritus of a small continent; they have done so for hundreds and thousands of years. Yet our channels are open, and millions of dollars are expended to fortify their passage against the entrance of an enemy, because the navigation is so free that ships can enter at all times and nearly at all tides.

I may be permitted to confess *my* ignorance of these matters; an ignorance that will not permit me to date the age of the Hudson River, and its gigantic, lofty, overfrowning geological embankments and outlines. When I cast my eyes towards the East, and behold the bold outlines of these ancient pyramids which have withstood the assaults of the elements and of Time for more than three thousand years, comparatively without an impression of Time's devastating process; and when I pause to think that these monuments were the handiwork of man—what power of the human mind can reach the the time or period of the formation of God's great and wonderful works, as exhibited in the pyramidal cones of solid granite that ascend heavenwards for thousands of feet; so deeply based, so large, so grand, so lofty, that they are millions of men's pyramids consolidated in these wonderful masses. Here they have existed since the creation of the world. Let me ask, how many thousands, nay millions, of years may have passed away, as the rush of waters wore their channel, through that wonderful gorge, threading the *Highlands*, to the ocean; or as the tidal influence of the ocean has made itself felt even as far as Troy—a hundred miles above? What has become of all the *debris*, all the *detritus* and all the "silt" of the hill sides, the alluvial soil of the meadow land during these *long, long* periods, carried down to the ocean by this ever-flowing current? Have they stopped up our harbors, or have they been cast upon our shore? Neither. Our channels are deeper—whole islands have disappeared—not a vestige remains, save a rock or two appears. *I am ignorant of these*, for they are God's works, done by nature's occult and silent laws; and shall the "scientific men," "specially" employed by the underwriters of the City and County of New-York—who have been frightened into the belief that their insurance fees will soon be drawing to an end—decide the occult problems of Nature's laws by this species of hydromancy, of dipping a few gallons of water from the foot of Canal-street or Forty-fourth-street, &c., and showing that so many grains of dirt ("silt") exist at either *ends of these streets*, and then oracularly informing the aforesaid Underwriters "*specially*" and the New-York public generally, that upwards of twenty-two millions of cubic feet of *sand* have been deposited in Gedney's channel within the last few years. As well might these gentlemen attribute the choking up of our channels to the "sands of life nearly run out of a retired Physician," as to these ridiculous experiments. If the water taken from any steamboat slip be evaporated, a greater number of grains will be demonstrated. Next, the proposition will be to put an end to steamship navigation within our harbors, for these do as much, if not more injury, than all nature's laws to stir up the mud at the ends of our streets. I have no objection to the proposition that the City of New-York detritus and filth, and the deposits of the slips should be removed landward—for these contain animal and vegetable matter, phosphates, ammonia, and other alkalies; also *silic* and other acids, all of which would *manure* and nourish sufficient land to feed the people of the State of New-York.

Perhaps no more singular channel exists anywhere than is to be found existing in the lower bay at the entrance of our harbor. In the lower bay the waters of the several rivers I have mentioned empty themselves. Notwithstanding all this meeting of the waters, the channel from the Narrows to Sandy Hook forms a circuitous route like an inverted letter ɔ.

I am well aware, as your anonymous correspondent states, that several rivers in England are choked up. I could name several places where the sea has encroached upon the English coast, even to the destruction of "Shakespeare's cliff;" that where church yards once stood several miles from the beach, they are now so close that the tombs of the dead are used by the smugglers for the reception of contraband goods; that in other places the land is encroaching upon the sea, &c. The English rivers are peculiarly acted upon; many of them have their "bars" acted upon by the wind that at some periods they cannot be entered at all; at other times large ships can enter at high tide.

As I said in my former letter, the Mississippi brings down the detritus of its own as well as those of the Ohio, Missouri and a thousand tributaries—it is the outlet of half the continent of North America, yet it is only "barred" by a small sand bank.

The River Garonne in the South of France brings down the detritus from the Alps, and hundreds of miles of hill and meadow land. The rush of waters at its mouth—which lies right in the centre of the bight of the Bay of Biscay, which receives the whole weight of the Atlantic Ocean breaking into and against its coast; yet the water of the river forces a channel through all these apparently overwhelming active obstacles, and like New-York it is navigable at all times.

The Rio de la Plata, or River Plate, is a river of enormous width. It is over 100 miles wide at its mouth, and proportionally broad, as it ascends to Buenos Ayres. What this river gains in width it loses in depth, and large ships cannot approach Buenos Ayres; ships of moderate size are compelled to lay several miles off from the city. Even at the mouth six to ten fathoms form the depth of water.

When the current westerly winds of this hemisphere shall be changed into prevailing easterly winds, then we may stand in fear of having the position of the mouth of the channel of our harbor changed. When the earth shall change *its* position, *then* we may fear a change in the river's course. But, till then, our harbor will be in no kind of danger. I may be permitted to conclude upon the remark that "Captains of vessels constantly are complaining of the shoaling of the harbor"—*tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*. I remember the time when captains commanded vessels of 5 to 1,000 tons measurement; when they boasted that they could pilot themselves into our harbor; when our sailing Liverpool packets presented the American Marine the cynosure of the whole world. Our commercial ideas have enlarged, our ships are enlarged, our houses are enlarged, our City is enlarged, and we are becoming so very enlarged that little wonder can exist that our ambition at last would enlarge the harbor and its entrance; till finally it will be found that the Continent itself will fail unless it be enlarged. We are too large, altogether; there is no room to move.

A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

The Comptroller's Office—Mr. Smith's Reply to Mr. Franklin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, there appears a communication from "HOMER FRANKLIN, Chairman of the Committee of the late Board," addressed to "The Tax-payers of the City of New-York." In that communication (designed, as appears upon its face, to reflect upon Mr. FLAGG, the Comptroller,) I am made the subject of various charges. I desire that in justice to myself you will permit me also to address an answer to the tax-payers of New-York, so *honestly* represented by Mr. FRANKLIN.

I did not intend to make any public statement in reply to the charges which have by rumor been laid at my door, but to wait for a full investigation, before a proper committee, of all the facts, when I could be permitted to examine persons and papers.

But this wholesale slander by Mr. FRANKLIN demands an answer.

In his communication he states that "Mr. FLAGG himself refused to pay for the services of the accountant employed by the Committee, and his employes exerted their influence, first to crush the report, and secondly to defeat all propositions for the continuance of the investigation." In regard to the payment of services for the accountant the books of the Department will show he was more than paid for services believed to have never been performed by him, or, if performed, done without the sanction of the Comptroller.

When Mr. PECKHAM, the Clerk alluded to, first came into the office and announced his business, every facility was afforded him of examination and investigation, and I, having charge of certain books, offered to give him, and did give him, all the information he required. He, nor the Committee, at that time, made no examination of my books, more than hastily to ascertain the system of settlements with contractors. Mr. PECKHAM, himself, asserted to me that he was not out of employment, and desired merely by this business to make as long a job as possible for himself. Subsequently, upon the report being made to the Board of Councilmen, he inquired of me whether Mr. FLAGG would pay for his services the appropriation of $500. I replied to him I thought not. His inquiry of Mr. FLAGG himself as to the payment received the same answer. Mr. FRANKLIN then came to me personally and desired me to try and get Mr. FLAGG to pay this, producing at the same time an assignment of the claim of Mr. PECKHAM to himself. I referred him at once to the Comptroller, and he was informed by him that it would not be paid. Mr. PECKHAM then sued the claim, obtained judgment, and came to me with a transcript for payment. I referred him to the Corporation Counsel for an approval of the judgment, (as customary.) This he did not get, as Mr. BUSTEED was requested to appeal the case, and so I believe the matter now rests.

In respect to the testimony of Mr. FLAGG, respecting any alleged defalcation on my part, I shall not in any way attempt to answer until the time comes before the Committee, when FACTS and not SUPPOSABLE cases, will be produced.

As to the position I held in the office, the Committee will also be properly informed. But the most slanderous and false part of his communication "to the tax-payers" is the following assertion:

> *That Mr. Smith was charged with these defalcations by a former employer, now resident in this City, of his frauds and defalcations while in his employ, or the employ of a Company in North Carolina.*

Respecting the veracity and character of my (so called) "employer," I shall take the proper occasion before this Committee to prove. The pecuniary losses sustained by members of my own family from him, his relations with me, and his oft-asserted declarations to injure me, will then become evident. The falsity of the charge alluded to can and will be proven by gentlemen high in the public opinion of this City, whose connection with me in the relations with "my employer," are unfortunately too intimate.

With Mr. FRANKLIN, and his anxiety for the "good cause," I shall have more to do hereafter and, although he is willing to leave his letter in the hands of tax-payers, and retrieve, by an attack on me, his lost "political" reputation, I am not willing to allow myself to be a scape-goat for his misfortune. It will undoubtedly appear in the course of this investigation that there are some contracts in which "*accurate time*" is necessary

The communication of Mr. FRANKLIN seems to consist mostly in the loss sustained by him in not getting his "accountant" paid.

I should not have condescended to reply to this slanderous communication did it not contain untruths which I could not pass unnoticed.

I only ask a suspension of public opinion until the Committee having the matter in charge shall make their report. It will not be delayed by any action of mine; but the investigation shall continue long enough to lay open the whole details of business in the Finance Department.

Respectfully, J. B. SMITH.

Crowded Buildings—Mr. Beecher's Church.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I take advantage of the general feeling of horror in the community in regard to the Brooklyn school calamity, to call the attention of the proper parties to another building, where, under the present arrangement, a similar accident is not at all improbable. I allude to Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER'S.) I have been a hearer in that church ever since it was built, and from personal observation am assured that there is no danger, either from flues or weakness of the building itself. But there are more accidents through panic caused by false alarms than from real danger, and if such a panic should there occur, the result would be horrible. The principal entrance, facing on Orange-street, has three doors opening to the street, while four doors of nearly the same size empty their living stream into the vestibule, enough to crowd the outside doors. Besides this, four gallery doors give passage to as many more. Were a rush to be made for the doors, the crowd from the lower part of the house would be enough to block up the vestibule, while that from the galleries, forced on by the pressure from behind, would lead to consequences such as were witnessed in the Greenwich-avenue public school, the Surrey Gardens in London, and in the more recent one in Brooklyn.

WARNING.

Is She Married or Not?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of this morning a notice of a sale of property belonging to "LUCY STONE." Is there not some mistake about this? Has not the noted celebrity, LUCY STONE *that was*, ceased to be? Did you not notify the public that some intrepid individual had ventured to enter the holy bonds of matrimony with her, and did not that act require her to bear his name? Have they ever been divorced, and is she thus furnished with a reason for resuming her maiden name? Has she otherwise any right to ignore the name of the man to whom she was regally married? Will her children not take their father's name? Who is her husband, that he should tamely submit that his wife should come before the public as though she were not a wife? And where is the modesty and reverence of this wife, who thus seeks to exhibit an independence of which she voluntarily deprived herself by entering the married relation?

PROPRIETY.

CLIPPINGS FROM PUNCH.

Things to Make the Blood Boil.

The blood of Saint Januarius has boiled at last, according to the statement of the *Times* at Naples. *Mr. Punch* has no doubt of the fact—which may be a natural phenomenon. A solution of reddened fat in ether would boil at a comparatively low temperature, and the priests who produce the liquefaction, whether by their prayers or by a hot plate, might very easily throw the fluid into a state of ebullition, by imparting to it a small additional quantity of caloric. Suppose the melting of the blood to have been a supernatural manifestation, its boiling is equally probable. *Mr. Punch*, indeed, has always thought that, if the blood melts on any account whatever, it ought to boil—with indignation—at the atrocities of King Bomba.

We—*Mr. Punch* and the people of England—have now before us a copy of certain official letters, containing an account of Bomba's last. *Mr. Punch* of course means Bomba's last atrocities.

The atrocities have been practised upon the persons of two Englishmen.

HENRY WATT and CHARLES PARK, British subjects, have been, by the command of the absolute Bomba, now since the end of June last, confined, first for three months in Bomba's dungeon of Vicaria, and subsequently in his other dungeon of Salerno, near Naples.

In the first of these dungeons they were stripped naked by the police or prison authorities, and, in that state, insulted and jeered at by those blackguards. They have been confined in a prison consisting of two small, dark and very damp holes, destitute of ventilation, and kept in a condition too filthy to be described by Mr. Punch. Under these sanitary circumstances they were immured during July, August and September, the three hottest months of the year. They left these sties only to be examined by the police, and were handcuffed in going and returning.

Their diet was suitable to the character of their prison—bad black bread, and soup so nasty that they could not swallow it; a combination of liquid and solid aliment resembling that on which British pigs are ordinarily kept when not particularly meant to be fattened. It was, doubtless, stuff like hogwash—with a difference for the worse. In addition, they were allowed four *grani* a-day, which did not, however, raise their allowance to an equality with pigs' dietary, as pigs usually get a quantity of grains considerably exceeding four, even interpreting that number of Neapolitan *grani* to signify three half-pence and a fraction.

Their beds differed from the litter of swine chiefly as to the bedsteads, which consisted of boards supported on trestles. Their bed-clothes were formed of one mattress stuffed with bad tow, mixed with bits of straw. The document which Mr. *Punch* is quoting somewhat needlessly adds, that "they suffered much from vermin."

From the abominable lairs of Vicaria they were transferred to the Salerno dungeon, handcuffed and strapped back by the arms with a tightness which tormented them; and in this misery they were conveyed a journey of thirty miles by night, at a slow pace, in a carriage almost air-tight. They cried for air, and it was refused them.

This treatment caused WATTS to show symptoms of insanity, and has afflicted PARK with fits.

These British subjects are imploring Bomba to bring them to trial for the offence of which they are accused. This consists simply in the fact that they were found on board the *Cagliari* steamer, acting as engineers. They say that they were compelled to do so under duress. They demand their trial, fondly trusting to substantiate their defence—fondly; because Bomba's Attorney-General has been trying to tamper with depositions which they propose to produce in their favor. Even trial is denied them.

Under these circumstances it is not at all wonderful that the blood of old GENNARO should boil—if, under any, it is capable of miraculously assuming fluidity. It will be very much more wonderful if the blood of old John Bull does not boil, and boil violently over, at the spectacle of the cruelties, indignities and injustice inflicted by the modern Tiberius on the betters of Roman citizens.

Directions for Carving.

HOW TO CARVE YOUR FORTUNE.—Cut your poor relations, and slice away as deeply as you can into the pockets of others. Help yourself always first, before you think of helping anybody else, and help no man that is not likely to help you in return. Be careful about forking out, until you have secured as much as, if not more than, you want.

HOW TO CARVE YOUR WAY THROUGH A CROWD.—Get a chimney-sweep to walk before you.

HOW TO CARVE YOURSELF A NAME.—Fine chiseling will do it, so that your name, in a short time, will figure very largely in all the police reports.

THE BEST WAY OF CARVING A GOOSE.—Cut him up finely in the presence of his lady love.

ADVERTISEMENT—TO THE EMBARRASSED.—A gentleman of varied mercantile acquirements, an experienced book-keeper and practical cashier, and having long been placed in situations of great trust, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in no matter what capacity, provided only that his salary be proportioned to the dirtiness of the work which is required of him. Having for some years been employed as confidential clerk in the counting-houses of a number of the most shaky firms in London, he has acquired a perfect knowledge of the principles of trading under false pretences; and is well acquainted with the means which are employed by business men to keep "concerns" afloat when they are plainly sinking. From long and varied practice he is well versed in the methods of creating and maintaining a fictitious show of credit, and of supplying substitutes for capital to firms that find themselves without it. He can write a good hand, and is not less an adept in imitating signatures, than expert in devising how to turn them to advantage. With the system of accommodation bills he is thoroughly acquainted in all its varied branches, and has no objection either to accept, draw, or endorse, at a moderate per-centage, and to any requisite amount. He is also gifted with considerable inventive talent, and can supply fictitious names and spurious addresses, of the showiest description, and at the shortest notice. In cases of emergency he is willing to impersonate deceased or absent parties, or to attend appointments and officiate in character as referee or surety, or in any manner to facilitate whatever means may be adopted by a smart and enterprising trader to provide himself with funds, and restore his failing credit. In fact, without wishing to brag, the advertiser may assert, without much fear of contradiction, that he is as thoroughly well up to all the tricks of trade as any man in England, or even out of it; and in matters of finance he will back himself to go as far due north as any over-speculator in North Britain or America.

As the advertiser entertains a most decided objection to travel, (in a Colonial direction and at the Government expense,) he begs to state that where he is engaged in any work that may bring him into trouble, he expects a special bonus in addition to his salary, as compensation for the risk. He is willing to make himself generally useful, and to do whatever dirty work may in reason be required of him; and he has abundant vouchers to attest that his fidelity (when duly paid for) may be most thoroughly relied on; but in cases where detection might occasion him not only personal discomfort, but public loss of character, he insists on an equivalent in money for the risk; and he will only take in hand these hazardous transactions upon the terms of pocketing a half-share of the swag, called otherwise the profits.

From long experience in houses of the worst commercial character, having been employed by some of the most thoroughly unprincipled principals in London, the *Advertiser* has completely lost that squeamishness of conscience with which he was by nature, and in greener years, afflicted; and whatever dirty work may be entrusted to his hands, there need be no fear that his scruples will prevent his doing it. If any doubts be felt as to whether he be trustworthy, he can furnish the best references as to this important point. He need not hesitate to state that, in spite of all temptations, his honor has been kept in an unblemished, spotless state; and he has vouchers to attest that where inducements have been held out to make him blow the gaff, he has never once betrayed the least propensity to peach. At the same time he should state, to prevent misunderstanding, that on each of the occasions on which he has proved faithful, the seal upon his lips has borne the impress of the Mint. Even among thieves honor must be paid for; so whenever his employers require him to be mum, and keep a matter dark, to insure its holding good the gag must be a golden one.

Address, stating terms and nature of the business, to Nudus Veritas, Esquire, care of Mr. Cadger, No. 27 Scamp-street, Seven Dials. N. B.—Parties wishing for an interview will please call after dark.

THE COMPRESSION OF FOLLY.—We notice a book advertised under the title of the *History of Court Fools.*" The subject is a rich one, but to our great surprise we find the subject compressed into *one* volume. With such an abundance of material, we should have thought there would have been matter more than sufficient to fill twenty volumes. It is an endless, towering theme, and we hardly think Dr. DORAN has behaved generously to it, in dwarfing it down into such very pigmy proportions. It is very clear that the book, from its extreme smallness, cannot take in any of the "Court Fools" of the present day.

A FEW CONTINENTAL PORTRAITS.—The Russians are such clever imitators, that they even imitate the faults and vices of other countries. The folly of London or Paris one year is the rage of St. Petersburg the next.

Germany is both old and young at the same time—it has the head of an old man, and the legs of a young one. The latter are always eager to rush forward, and the former won't let them. The consequence is, the old and young elements of Germany are always running counter to one another.

A Belgian is the faithful *pendant d'un Français*. They are so exactly like, that put side by side into a case, the two would form a capital stereoscopic portrait of a Frenchman.

France for many years was nothing better than a Harlequin's jacket, where each party, looking on at his own color, was apt to think it the predominant one. At present, the imperial color is in the ascendant—the Orleanists and Legitimists are still disputing about their colors—whilst the Republicans console themselves by saying that not one of their colors was a patch upon theirs, the old Tricolor.

LEVELLING FOR LOVERS.—From Smiles to the Station at Kisses is 500 sighs, from Kisses to Pop-the-Question is 1,500 sighs, and from thence to the Terminus of Pa's Consent is 2,500 sighs, making a grand total of 4,500 sighs. To arrive at Pa's-Consent, however, the engine of Love has to ascend a steep incline, the gradients of which are enormous—2 in 3—causing a vast number of sighs to be heavily drawn in reaching it. Some sentimental Surveyors have therefore proposed to facilitate the communication between Pop-the-Question and the terminus of Pa's-Consent, (which may easily be done if they can raise sufficient capital,) or failing that, to form a loop-line to Ma's. Being personally interested in the undertaking, we wish it success with all our heart. The estimated saving is not far short of 1,000 sighs.

A DARK INSINUATION.—A patriotic Austrian (a rare species in Austria, where there is so very little to be patriotic about) was bragging to the editor of *Murray's Handbook* about his country. It took the lead in civilization—it was the grandest, the purest, the freest, the best Faderland. "In fact, Sir," he exclaimed, "I tell you that Austria is before all the world." "Yes, much in the same way that Chaos was," was the happy reply.

REVOLTING DISCLOSURE.—An advertisement in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, states that an active servant is wanted, "who must be a plain cook, and able to dress a little boy five years old." Are the advertisers Cannibals? And (we ask only for information,) with what sauce do they eat little boys five years old?

HOW WIT RUNS IN THE STREETS.—(*Impudent little boy, to very fat old gentleman, who is trying to get along as fast as he can, but with very indifferent success.*)—I say, old fellow, you would get on a jolly sight quicker if you would lie down on the pavement and let me roll you along.

MEDICAL PEDESTRIANISM.—A medical man, of forty years' practice in Philadelphia, informed us that he had walked in that time above 150,000 miles. How many of the present generation of effeminate doctors will ever accomplish this feat? This gentleman, at the ripe age of 69, is now as active as a boy of 16. He commenced walking in his practice on account of an inveterate dyspepsia, and has been able to keep the enemy off only by continuing the practice, and by close attention to diet.—*Medical Times*.

VIRGINIA CIVILIZATION.

Governor Wise's Son and the Editor of the Richmond Whig.

STATEMENT OF R. RIDGWAY, ESQ.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 23, 1858.

TO THE PUBLIC.

While sitting in my office on yesterday, engaged in writing, some one knocked at the door, and in my usual manner I invited him to come in. Upon his entering the room I spoke to him, arose, and offered him a seat. While in the act of thus greeting him, and offering him the civilities due to a visitor, he muttered out something about my insolence to his father, which he said, he could not stand any longer. I asked him, in return, who he was, and who was his father, and what the cause of complaint was, to neither of which questions did he return any reply; but immediately lifted his stick and struck me a blow upon my arm, which was aimed at my head. I immediately closed upon him, and struck him several light blows with my fist, and then seized his stick, which I held, while he seized hold of my coat collar and cravat with his left hand, neither of us striking the other in this attitude, but I trying to take the stick from him, and he endeavoring to hold on to it.

During all this time I had no conception who the man was, but was under the impression that, whoever he might be, he was intoxicated, and was probably to some extent unconscious of what he was doing. It occurred to me that he was perhaps the son of some gentleman at a distance, who, being in the city and laboring under the excitement of drink, had thoughtlessly formed a resolution to revenge upon me what he supposed to be a wrong done his father by me. This idea was confirmed by the fact that he did not give me his name, and as his face was evidently very much flushed. Under these impressions, I felt no anger and had no disposition to hurt him; and I, therefore, the door being closed and both of us being against it, called to the local editor. Mr. Græme, who I supposed was in the opposite room, with the view to his opening the door, so as to put him out. As I have said, I felt no disposition to inflict injury upon one whom I thought was in a condition of intoxication; if I had, I had ample opportunity to do so, as a large sword-cane was in arm's length of me, when he commenced his assault, but I touched it not, for the reason that I thought I could manage him without it, and having no idea who he was. It was not until several of the employes in the office, in Mr. Græme's room opposite, who heard me call the latter gentleman, had come into my room, that I was made aware of the person who had thus assaulted me, without the slightest previous warning, without telling me who he was, and without stating the cause of offence, the time at which it was given, or anything about it. I was then told, after we had been parted, and I had told him to leave the room, that it was Mr. O. Jennings Wise. Hearing *that* name, I immediately caught up my stick and was about to let it fall upon him with the vigor I possessed, when he asked me, in what appeared to me to be an imploring tone, not to strike him; and instantly recollecting that several of my own friends were then present, and none of his, I calmly remarked to him that I would not, and rejoiced I am that I did not, under the circumstances. He then retired, turning his head occasionally as if he apprehended as cowardly an attack upon himself as he had made upon me.

Such are the circumstances in detail of this affair, which I am sure I have given with entire accuracy, and which, I know, I have given without the slightest wish or purpose to vary a hair's breadth from the truth. I now leave it to an impartial and fair-dealing public to judge whether **Mr. O. Jennings Wise has exhibited in this transaction a particle of decency, manliness, or true courage.**

Let me ask, in passing, why Mr. O. Jennings Wise has just now thought of avenging my insolence to his father? What have I said or done lately to arouse his wrath, which I have not been saying and doing during my entire connection with the Richmond *Whig?* Have I not been habitually insolent to his father for four long years, and not a whit less so for the last six or eight months, during Mr. O. Jennings Wise's residence in this city, than before? Why, then, this suddenness of purpose to avenge his father's wrongs?

I recognize the right of any son to hold me to a personal responsibility for any insult or wrong which the father may receive at my hands; and when occasion requires it, I account the son justified and right in assuming the protection of his father's character. Recognizing and always ready to act upon this principle myself, there has been no period in the past when I should not have freely accorded to Mr. O. Jennings Wise any satisfaction which he might have desired in behalf of his father, consistently with what obtains among gentlemen, in fair and honorable combat. He had only to make his wishes known, and my past career is guarantee enough that I should not have shrank from responding to his summons.

I only wish to observe, in conclusion, that if it was the purpose of Mr. O. Jennings Wise, to arrest me in my usual criticisms upon the political course of his father, he will find himself mistaken. I shall pursue the ordinary tenor of my way, and comment upon his father's conduct when and how I choose. I claim no stoic insensibility to fear; I am human as all men are; but this I will say, that I cringe nor truckle to nothing of "woman born;" I bow the knee to God alone.

With these observations, made necessary by the unprecedented circumstances of the case, I take leave of the subject. R. Rigdway.

STATEMENT IN REPLY FROM MR. WISE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A CARD.

The public is aware that my father has for a long time been subjected to a course of most abusive assault through the editorial columns of the Richmond *Whig*—from resenting or replying to which his official position, if nothing else, has necessarily precluded him. As for myself, I have been restrained from resentment, by my father's assurance, as well as that by other friends, that the character and reputation of the editor of the *Whig* were not such as to permit my taking any notice whatever of his conduct.

I have, until yesterday, acted on the advice thus received. But the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Ridgway has been so continuously offensive to my feelings that I have at last determined, without consultation with any one, to punish insults more painful to me than if they had been applied directly to myself. This determination on my part has resulted in a breach of the peace, and I feel bound to refer the community in which this has occurred to these facts, which will serve, I trust, as a complete vindication of the step which I have taken.

I add the following statement of what occurred yesterday between Mr. Ridgway and myself:

On Thursday afternoon, my attention was called to an article of an insulting nature in the *Whig* of that morning. I then determined to resent Mr. Ridgway's conduct. On Friday, at about 1 o'clock P. M., I went to the *Whig* office, with an ordinary walking stick in my hand, but carrying with me no other weapon whatever. On the first floor of the *Whig* building I inquired for Mr. Ridgway, and was told that I would find him two flights of stairs above. Reaching the third story, I entered a room where three or four persons were at work. Here I was informed that Mr. Ridgway's office was the second room from that which I had entered. Passing through the intermediate room, I knocked at Mr. Ridgway's door. He was alone within and bade me enter. I entered, closed the door, and inquired whether I was addressing Mr. Ridgway, (I had no previous acquaintance with him—not even by sight) He assented by a nod. I then announced my name, and said, "I have come, Sir, to inform you that your insolence towards my father has become insupportable." He made no reply, but arose from his seat and evidently attempted to seize a stick standing near him against the wall. Before he reached the stick I sprang towards him, struck him a blow over the shoulder with my cane, seized his cravat with my left hand, and dragged him to the middle of the room, where I struck him a few slight blows over the head, and more severe blows over the back and shoulder. I had not stricken him more than about six or eight blows before he succeeded in catching my stick with both hands. I still held the stick with one hand and his cravat with the other, and in this position struggled with him, endeavoring to throw him off his feet. In the struggle, I forced him roughly against the door, also against a stove near the door, but not, I believe, inflicting on him any severe pain, after he had seized my stick. During the struggle, he called loudly and repeatedly for assistance, repeating a name which I do not remember. It may have been "Græme." Finally, three or four men (I think not more than three) entered the room. One of these caught me by the arms and pulled my left hand from Mr. Ridgway's throat. Another stepped between Mr. Ridgway and myself; but I was permitted to hold my cane with my right hand, Mr. Ridgway still holding the same with one or both hands. The man holding me, then told me that I must leave. I answered, "Make him, then, let go my stick." Mr. Ridgway still held the stick with his left hand, and seized another stick with his right hand. No person had hold of him at the time, and he made a gesture as if to strike at me with the stick held in his right hand. I then said, "gentlemen, don't let him strike me while I am held. If I am to be held, let him be held too." The man standing next him immediately answered, "He shall not strike you, Sir," and seized Mr. Ridgway's arm. Mr. Ridgway then released his hold on my stick, saying, "I will not strike him," and adding, "I will settle this in another way," or words of a similar import. He also exclaimed, "To come in upon me in this way!" The man who held me, then released me, and said, "You had better leave now, Sir." I answered, "I will leave," and immediately retired from the room.

During the whole time Mr. Ridgway did not strike me, and I received no scratch nor bruise in any manner. During the struggle, he seemed much frightened, and made no effort except to seize and hold my stick and to call for assistance. Some of the blows which I struck must have been severe. By these blows several inches were broken off the end of my stick and the larger fragment remaining in my hand, was much splintered.

The persons who interfered to separate Mr. Ridgway and myself, did so without unnecessary violence towards either of us, and behaved in every way fairly and respectfully towards each.

Such are the facts as they occurred. I have stated them without addition or omission, as faithfully as my memory serves me, and with the assistance of notes prepared immediately after the occurrence.

Mr. Ridgway's statement, contained in the *Whig* of this morning, embodies assertions which he must know to be false. Before assaulting him I did announce to him my name. I did not "mutter" the words which I addressed to him—but pronounced them distinctly. He did not offer me a seat. He asked me no question whatever. Nor did he utter a word in my presence until he called aloud for assistance. He did not strike me—not a blow did I receive from him. He was attempting to seize his cane when I dragged him from it. He did not tell me at any time to leave the room. When he seized his stick to strike me with it, I was held by both arms. I did not ask him not to strike. I simply appealed to the bystanders not to permit him to strike me while I was held. He did not say that he would not strike until after his arm had been arrested.

His assertion that I was, or appeared to be, intoxicated, is a palpable falsehood. With reference to each of these particulars, Mr. Ridgway has been guilty of a false statement willfully made.

For his insolence to my father, I have secured a just retribution.

I have disgraced Mr. Ridgway by the application of a severe caning, which he had not the courage to return with a single blow. He has disgraced himself by the manner in which he provoked my resentment, by calling for assistance against a single adversary, his inferior in size and weight—by a cowardly attempt to strike me while I was held—and by seeking to screen his cowardice under a series of willing falsehoods.

I have acted in this matter without consultation with any one, without informing any one of my intended action, and contrary to advice previously received from my father and our mutual friends. But I trust that the community, of which I am a member, will consider my conduct justifiable, when viewed in connection with the circumstances which occasioned it. O. Jennings Wise.

Richmond, Saturday, Jan 23, 1858

Since writing the above, I have received from Mr. Ridgway the following letter, marked "1." In reply, I wrote the letter marked "2," in answer to which I received from him the letter marked "3." I submit this without one word of comment.

Jan. 24, 1858. O. Jennings Wise.

[1.]

Richmond, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

Sir: While as a man of honor I do not consider myself under any obligation to notice you further, in consequence of the affair between us yesterday, and while I could well afford not to notice you, even if I did feel under obligations to do so, yet after mature reflection, I am disposed to submit for your acceptance the following proposition, which, whatever may be thought of its merits or demerits by the public at large, will, at least, be deemed perfectly fair and equal as between you and me:

I propose that you and I select only one friend each, and with one pair of pistols, we shall all meet in your office or mine, at an hour to be hereafter designated—that after thus meeting, and the door being securely locked, you and I shall be securely blindfolded—that then the seconds shall load one of the pistols and leave the other unloaded—that they next determine by lot the choice of pistols—that the pistols shall then be handed to us, and that yours shall be placed directly against my breast, and mine against yours—that next, and finally, at the giving of the word, we shall both pull trigger, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

Such, sir, is the proposition I make to you deliberately.

Respectfully. R. Ridgway.

O. Jennings Wise, Esq.

[2]

Richmond, Va., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858,
5 o'clock P. M.

To R. Ridgway, Esq.—*Sir:* I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, handed me to-day at about 12 o'clock M. I might well return your letter unanswered, since the first part of it contains language which must be regarded as insulting. But waiving this formality, I must call your attention to the fact that, by the code of honor, the challenging party is not entitled to prescribe the weapons nor the mode of using them. Moreover, the mode which you suggest is one entirely incompatible with the usages which obtains among gentlemen, since it would leave the issue entirely to the decision of chance. I am not willing to permit you to use a weapon against me, without an opportunity fully secured to me of equal resistance. Still less will I consent, under any circumstances, to use a deadly weapon against an unarmed man.

On reflection, you must admit these suggestions to afford unavoidable objections to my assent to the proposition which you have submitted.

Whenever you shall send me such a challenge as I can accept consistently with the just sense of honor and propriety recognized by established usage, I shall then be authorized to accord you the satisfaction which you may desire. Such a challenge must not include conditions invasive of my rights as a challenged party, nor must it embody propositions inconsistent with the usage which prevails among men of honor.

Your obedient servant,
O. Jennings Wise.

My friend, Mr. Chisman, will hand you this, and will receive any future communication which you may address to me.

Teste: T. P. Chisman.

[3]

Richmond, Saturday night, 9 o'clock,
Jan. 25, 1858.

Sir: In reply to your note of this evening, I have to say that in making to you the proposition contained in my letter of this morning, I was only following the example you had set me of a violation of the "code," the rights and privileges of which you now claim. You should either stand within the limits of the code or outside of them; and not first within and then without, as may suit your necessities or your fancy. If, within the code, then, as the aggrieved party, it was your duty to have demanded satisfaction of me, in accordance with the requirements of that "code."

But you thought proper to act otherwise, to put yourself outside of the code and utterly disregard "the usage which obtains among gentlemen." In a word, you set out with a deliberate violation of the "code," and now claim to have conceded to you all the rights, privileges and advantages which the "code" accords to those who recognize it, and regulate their conduct by it. This unjust and extraordinary concession I am not disposed to make to you, or to any other man. Under the circumstances, therefore, you are not entitled to any recognition from me under the "code." I have, therefore, submitted to you a proposition outside of it, which you are at liberty to accept or not as suits you. It is a proposition which puts us both upon terms of perfect equality, although I admit you, it is not within the limits of the recognized code of honor. But I submit that it is not for you to object to such proposition upon the ground that it is "entirely incompatible with the usage which obtains among gentlemen." Your course of proceeding certainly had not the sanction of such "usage;" how, then, can you reasonably object to *my* proposition, for the reasons assigned in your letter?

In conclusion, I have no other proposition to make; and as you decline the one I have made, this letter concludes my correspondence with you.

Respectfully, R. Ridgway.

O. Jennings Wise, Esq.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS BY MR. RIDGWAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following [foregoing] correspondence passed between Mr. O. Jennings Wise and myself on Saturday. It may be said that the proposition submitted by me to Mr. Wise was an unusual and a desperate one. I admit it. But there are precedents even in a Virginia community of propositions still more desperate being accepted and acted out to a bloody conclusion. I maintain that some such proposition was my only alternative. For I could not recognize Mr. Wise as entitled to any notice from me, under the code of honor. By the mode and manner of his assault, he had forfeited all claims to be considered as within the pale of that code. As he had commenced proceedings irregularly, and in violation of the code, I had to pursue him, if at all, irregularly, and in disregard of the code. I could not allow him to take advantage of his own wrong—that is, I could not allow him to violate the code, and then turn round and claim the protection of the code. I therefore submitted to him a proposition impressed with all the elements of perfect equality and fairness. And nothing but perfect equality and fairness could reconcile me to the adoption of even an irregular course of proceeding, I could not consent to take even Mr. O. Jennings Wise at a disadvantage, and by surprise, as he did me. I therefore, I repeat, offered him a perfectly fair proposition. He declined it, and invited a course of proceeding according "to the usage which obtains among gentlemen"—that is, in accordance with the code. Thereupon, I concluded my correspondence with him, satisfied from the whole tenor of his letter that he would accept no proposition outside of the code, and of an irregular character.

I may add that I am not wedded to the particular proposition I submitted to him. I offered it because it appeared to me as good as any, and perfectly fair and equal. In the decision of the differences between us, it amounted simply to an appeal to Providence and the right of the case. I am ready and willing to accept any other proposition which Mr. Wise may suggest, outside of the code, and having the essential elements of fairness and equality, I care not how desperate it may be. And this proposal stands open.

With these explanatory remarks, I subjoin the correspondence which passed between Mr. Wise and myself. R. Ridgway.

Aaron Burr's Papers—Further from Mr. Weed.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The errors in Mr. Parton's *Life of Burr*, which we sought to correct, in a former article, were found in newspapers. We had not then, nor indeed have we yet, read the book. One of those errors—characterizing the late Rufus King as loose and irresponsible in money matters—is to be corrected in a new edition. The other has called out the foregoing statement from "Colonel Burr's Last Friend," [published in the Times last week.] That Colonel Burr *had* a "Last Friend," who, with all a woman's devotedness thus "ministered unto him," is most true. Of that "Last Friend's" generous sacrifices we have already spoken; and if all her recollections of Colonel Burr are "kindly and thornless," the fact furnishes another illustration of the power of that charity in woman which endureth to the end.

Colonel Burr's "Last Friend" says:

"I never saw a letter or document among the papers of Colonel Burr that would bring a blush to the cheek, or a tear to the eye of any one. If there were letters of such a kind they must have escaped the rigid scrutiny of two sincere friends of the Colonel."

That there *were* letters which brought many "tears" from the eyes of the writers of them, our own were witness. The "Female Correspondence" of Colonel Burr was voluminous, and all, as we have said, carefully preserved and carefully filed. To deny that it existed, as his last biographer has, and as the New-York *Herald* and *Express* persist in denying, is simple and sheer stupidity. The evidence is conclusive. Look, first, at Colonel Burr's letter to his daughter, written the night before his duel with Gen. Hamilton.

New-York, July 10, 1804.

Have lately written my will, and given my private letters and papers in charge to you, I have no other directions to give you on the subject but to request you to burn all such as, if by accident made public, would injure any person. *This is more particularly applicable to the letters of my female correspondents.* All my letters, and copies of letters, of which I retained copies, are in the six blue boxes. If your husband, or any one else, (no one, however, could do it so well as he,) should think it worth while to write a sketch of my life, some materials will be found among these letters.

Burn immediately a small bundle, tied with a red string, which you will find in the little flat writing-case—that which we used with the curricle. The bundle is marked "*Put.*"

The letters of *Clara* (the greater part of them) are tied up in a white handkerchief, which you will find in the blue box No. 5. You may hand them to Mari, if you please. My letters to Clara are in the same bundle. You, and by-and-by, Aaron Burr Alston, may laugh at *gamp* when you look over this nonsense.

Many of the letters of *Clara* will be found among my ordinary letters, filed and marked, sometimes "Clara," sometimes "L."

I am indebted to you, my dearest Theodosia, for a very great portion of the happiness which I have enjoyed in this life. You have completely satisfied all that my heart and affections had hoped or even wished. With a little more perseverance, determination and industry, you will obtain all that my ambition or vanity had fondly imagined. Let your son have occasion to be proud that he had a mother. Adieu. Adieu.

A. BURR.

I have directed that the flat writing-case and the blue box No. 5, both in the library, be opened only by you There are six of these blue boxes, which contain my letters and copies of letters, except those two clumsy quarto volumes, in which letter-press copies are pasted. They are somewhere in the library. The keys of the other five boxes are in No. 5.

The will here referred to, contained, in substance, the following: "I bequeath my confidential female correspondence to you. In it you will find something to amuse, much to instruct, and more to forgive."

Here, then, is the evidence, under Colonel Burr's hand, written a few hours before his duel, of the existence of the correspondence to which we are referring. But Colonel Burr survived, and the "correspondence" also survived. That "correspondence," with the accumulations of at least another quarter of a century, came finally into the possession of Mr. Davis, who, in his preface to the *Life of Burr*, says:

"I devoted the Summer of 1835 to an examination of his letters and papers, of which there is an immense quantity. The whole of them were placed in my hands, to be used at my discretion. I was authorized to take from among them whatever I supposed would aid me in preparing the contemplated book.

It is a matter of perfect notoriety, that among the papers left in my possession by the late Colonel Burr, there was a mass of letters and copies of letters written or received by him, from time to time, during a long life, indicating no very strict morality in some of his female correspondents. These letters contained matter that would have wounded the feelings of families more extensively than could be imagined. Their publication would have had a most injurious tendency, and created heartburning that nothing but time could have cured.

As soon as they came under my control I mentioned the subject to Colonel Burr; *but he prohibited the destruction of any part of them during his lifetime.* I separated, them, however, from other letters in my possession, and placed them in a situation that made their publication next to impossible, whatever might have been my own fate.

I *alone* have possessed the private and important papers of Colonel Burr; and I pledge my honor that every one of them, so far as I know and believe, that could have injured the feelings of a female or those of her friends, is destroyed. In order to leave no chance for distrust, I will add, that I never took, or permitted to be taken a single copy of any of these letters; and, of course, it is quite impossible that any publication hereafter, if any should be made of such papers or letters, can have even the pretence of authenticity.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1836. THE AUTHOR."

With this concurring testimony of Col. Burr and Mr Davis, establishing, first the existence of the "Female Correspondence" in question, and then its destruction, we are quite willing to submit the "question of veracity" to those who feel an interest in the controversy.

Aaron Burr's Lost Correspondence.

Hartford, Conn., Friday, Jan. 22, 1858.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In the article on "Aaron Burr's Correspondence," in your paper of the 20th, you regard "the story of the ignorant sale of the papers to the keeper of a junk-shop, near Hartford," [published in the New-York Times,] as problematical, It is, however, *nearly* correct. I have just now reëxamined such of these papers as were here preserved from the paper-mill to which they had been consigned, and by inquiry of the person best acquainted with the facts, have refreshed my recollection of their discovery.

In or about the year 1840, Mr. C. H., one of our most vigilant and successful collectors of everything worth preserving, from a *Mayflower's* chest to a manifesto of Billy Walker, was shown an autograph letter of Washington, which was said to have been found among some waste papers on board a schooner then lying at one of the river wharves. He started immediately for the vessel, and found on her deck several large sacks of manuscripts, one of which had been torn open and the contents scattered around, and all were thoroughly wet by a shower of rain, to which they had been exposed while crossing the Sound. On examination, it appeared that the whole mass had constituted a part of the papers of Aaron Burr, and great numbers of them bore his autograph signature. The lot had been purchased in New-York, and was consigned, I believe, to Messrs. Pierss & Brooks, paper-makers, of Windsor Locks. Mr. H. took the responsibility of stopping them *in transitu*; he removed the whole to a warehouse near by, where they were spread and carefully dried. They remained in his custody nearly three months, in which time he had acquainted himself with their general character, and gleaned from them such autographs as he cared to preserve; the residue, nearly or quite "enough to fill a wagon body," were finally allowed to pass to their destination—*the paper mill.* These papers comprised files and packages of Burr's professional and business correspondence, opinions, briefs, drafts of bills in chancery, cancelled checks, notes, orders, &c., and *some* letters and notes to and from female correspondents; *how many* of these, or of how *confidential* a character, I cannot say. Among those which Mr. H. has preserved are four or five notes, signed or filed by Burr, with the (probably) assumed name of the female writer, and one or two *copies* of his own letters *to* ladies, whose real names are given. In these notes, those who adopt Mr. Parton's estimate of Burr's character would find nothing to condemn. Others might discover in them corroborative evidence of the correctness of opinions already formed, in concurrence with the more popular view. Of the other papers, few are worth preserving except as autographs. T.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1, 272, 414, 418, 437, 440, 297, 376, 443, 447, 453, 181, 468, 470, 472, 473, 411, 116, 415, 480, 481, 484, 486, 492, 493, 466, 226.

The Taylor Elopement Case—Another Adjournment.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of Geo. T. Taylor.—This case coming up yesterday, Judge Sutherland stated that he had almost concluded to settle the matter immediately. He then proceeded at considerable length to review the evidence. He thought that the return to the writ was full and explicit, and as it denied any custody over the person of the daughter, he doubted his power, under the statute, to proceed, either by attachment, or to hear evidence, to prove the return false.

Mr. Barber desired to be heard before the motion for a dismissal of the writ was granted. He argued at great length that his client had a right to traverse the return and prove it false; that they had shown that the prisoner was last seen in the custody and under the power and authority of her mother, and contended that the mother should be compelled to account for her. If there was any doubt as to their right to have an opportunity to prove the return to be false, he would willingly have it referred to the General Term.

Mr. Busteed objected to this.

His Honor declined to allow it, and intimated that he was still inclined to render his decision in favor of dismissing the writ. The matter was then adjourned (for the seventh time) until 12 o'clock to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 26.

Before Justices Osborn and Kelly.

The crier opened the Court at 9½ A. M. The Court room was not very full at that hour, but it afterwards became as crowded as usual. There were 41 prison cases, 10 bail cases and 3 suspended cases, 54 altogether, on the calendar.

James Vail, colored, was brought to the bar charged with stealing, Jan. 20, from Charlotte M. Minot, No. 32 West Tenth-street, a blue silk dress. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Well, why did you do this? *Prisoner*—I owed $10, Sir, and wanted to pay; so I took the dress to sell. *Judge Osborn*—Wanted to pay your debts, eh? (to Judge Kelly) What shall we do with him? (After consultation.) We find you guilty and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Peter Smith and John Fowler were accused of entering burglariously, Jan. 20, the house of Elise Free, with the intention of stealing something. They were caught and went off without effecting this object. Counsel said they had committed no larceny. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, they went there to steal undoubtedly. *Counsel*—Well, why didn't they steal? *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, I say they caught 'em. (The Judges held a brief consultation.) *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoners.) Very much against the will of the Court, we are compelled to discharge you. We've no doubt that you intended to steal, but as there was no overt act committed by you we feel constrained to discharge you. You may go.—The prisoners took their leaves expeditiously.

Andrew Jackson was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and beating Charles Borsch, of No. 532 Broome-street, Jan. 25. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Counsel*—He says they were old acquaintances, and he was a little intoxicated at the time the assault was committed. *Complainant*—He wasn't so very intoxicated. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find him guilty and fine him $5.

Jeremiah Burke and Valentine Hinton, both small boys, were proved to have stolen $5 worth of lead roofing from Frederick Johnson, No. 16 Pearl-street, tearing it from the roof (Jan. 23.) *Judge Osborn*—We find 'em both guilty; we'll let 'em go back till Mr. Beale has an opportunity to inquire about 'em. *Officer*—Which one, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—Both of them. Thursday morning, Mr. Beale. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—One of them is an officer's son. *Judge Osborn*—I know.

John Miller and Charles Jackett were caught in the act of stealing a chest of tea worth $25, from the store of Russell Sturgis. Frederick Sturgis entered the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Have you anything to say about this, you two? (No answer.) Find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Stratton, charged with stealing a silver watch and chain, worth $20, from William Grenier, Jan. 23, was set at liberty, the complainant failing to appear.

John Myers obtained a quantity of liquor from Theodore Stanitz, falsely representing himself as the agent of another. He said he was 16 years old, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Afterward the Judges were informed that he was older than he had said he was. "Bring Myers out again," said Judge Osborn. After he was brought out—"He told me his age was sixteen," continued the Judge; "make that six months in the Penitentiary, instead of sentencing him to the House of Refuge."

John Cornell had assaulted and beaten his wife Catherine. She swore it, and he couldn't deny it. His wife was willing that sentence should be suspended this time. *Judge Osborn*, (to the prisoner)—Well, will you promise to behave yourself hereafter? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Keep your hands off your wife.—He was set at liberty.

George Ward was next arraigned. Frederick Wiggin, of No. 17 Gramercy Park, stated that the prisoner, at his place of business, No. 109 West-street, induced him, by fraudulent representations, to purchase of him through tickets to Baltimore, *via* the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The case was adjourned to Saturday. The defendant's counsel gave notice that he would take the opportunity presented by this case of testing the constitutionality of the law with regard to ticket-selling passed by the Legislature last Winter.

William Neville was found guilty of an assault and battery committed on James Larkin, Jan. 23. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty of this offence, and on account of its connection with the picking of a woman's pocket, we send you up for four months.

William Dunnigan had beaten his wife Isabella, Jan. 22. The complainant took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on.—She started to leave. *Judge Kelly*—Stay where you are. Tell us what you know.—She told her story. *Judge Osborn*—Do you want to let him off? *Witness*—Well, if he'll keep his hands off me. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we can't make him do that. If you're willing to take his word on it we'll let him off.—Isabella was willing. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Well, Dunnigan, your wife is willing to let you off this time if you'll promise not to repeat this. *Prisoner*—Well, I promise most solemnly, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Very well.—He was discharged.

Clara Simons, colored, was held on two complaints. John C. Corp charged her with stealing $12 in bank notes, and Lydia P. Brown, of No. 82 Greene-street, accused her of stealing four skirts, dresses and other property from her. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Officer Leighton had arrested her. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Davis, a boy, for stealing 27 cents worth of spoons, was sent to the House of Refuge. James Kanock was the complainant.

John Velter, a boy, stole a cloth cap worth 63 cents. Margaret Leopold had him arrested for it. *Judge Osborn*—(to the prisoner)—Why did you steal it? *Prisoner*—I hadn't any Sunday cap, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! you hadn't any Sunday cap. Here, come up here. Is that his mother?—The sister and mother of the boy came before the Judges; they gave the prisoner a very bad character. He was found guilty and remanded till Saturday.

George Ryndera stole a pair of scales worth $5, Jan. 25, from Edward P. Phelps. *Judge Osborn*—What's he got to say? *Counsel*—He says he found 'em on the floor. *Judge Osborn*—That isn't so. This gentleman saw him take them down. He might better have told the truth. Penitentiary, 4 months.

Margaret Jones was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery. The Clerk called the name of George Holman, the complainant. *Clerk*—Holman don't appear. *Judge Osborn*—All right; discharge her.

Henry Allen saw a pair of boots worth $7 hanging outside the shoe-store of John Gramms, No. 135 Nassau-street, Jan. 23. The temptation was too much for him; he seized the boots and ran. He was pursued, arrested, arraigned and convicted. *Judge Osborn*—We sentence you to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Daniel Collins gave his wife Joanna a beating, Jan. 23. She took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—This your husband? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Is he in the habit of beating you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, for this last five years. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Collins, what have you got to say? Your wife gives a bad account of you. *Prisoner*—It's a false charge, Judge. I give her all the money I get. *Judge Osborn*—A false charge! Well, now, we'll call some witnesses and see what they say.—Another witness took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Did you see him beat her? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, I did. *Judge Osborn*—Because he says it's a false charge, and we want to ascertain the truth of it. *Prisoner*—Judge, this is her sister. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that don't make any difference. *Prisoner*—She don't live with her husband, and hasn't for eight years. *Judge Osborn*—He's a bad one, I guess; Penitentiary, 3 months.

John Croff went into Peter Dawson's place of business and created a disturbance—an officer ejected him; afterwards he went back and threw a stone at Dawson. *Counsel*—Suspend judgment, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—No, I don't believe in suspending sentence on these young rowdies. We must punish him a little—send him to the City Prison. (After consultation) We fine him $5.

James McBernan committed an assault and battery upon his wife Margaret, Jan. 25. He did not support her, was constantly intoxicated and when under the influence of liquor would tell her to go out in the street and procure money for him to get liquor with. The prisoner's father testified that his son abused his wife. "He drinks too hard" he said. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what have you got to say, McBernan? *Prisoner*—I got to say I was a little tight, and I don't know whether I struck her or not. I've promised my father not to drink any more—He was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Thomas Longey was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months for stealing some of Rosa Gaffney's clothes from a clothes line.

Francis Hughes was accused of beating his wife Anne, Jan. 23. They kept a liquor-store and resided at No. 103 Cherry-street. She said he did not support her, and she could get along better without than with him. *Judge Osborn*—What does he do? *Witness*—Jest walks up and down, and ates his bread and bates me. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we 'll put him out of your way for a little while; perhaps it 'll do him good. The case was finally adjourned to Saturday in order that inquiries might be made concerning the prisoner before sentence was passed. *Judge Osborn*—She keeps a liquor store and feeds him with liquor. She 's as much to blame as he is.

A. McGinnegan was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Officer Timothy Cornell, of the Fourth Ward Police, and remanded till Saturday.

Francis Hughes was charged with an assault and battery on Mary Hughes his wife, committed Jan. 23. The charge was fully substantiated. An old woman who witnessed the assault was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Is she (complainant) a good woman? *Witness*—She 's a nice little body and a beautiful housewife, Sir, as ever was. *Judge Kelly*—(To the prisoner.) What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—All I've got to say, Sir, is I'm before you, and you can do what you 're a mind to. There's no use in my saying anything. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary 4 months.

Joseph Burns, a boy, stole a pocket-book from the pocket of Patrick Carey, Jan. 25. The witness wanted the Court to discharge him. *Judge Osborn*—No, not pickpockets. Go on.—The witness testified with apparent reluctance. *Judge Osborn*—We've only one rule with regard to these pickpockets.—Counsel began to remonstrate; the complainant had asked the prisoner's discharge. *Judge Osborn*—We don't know but what he's got paid for the part he takes in this affair,—asking the discharge of a pickpocket. There are about 5,000 just such boys in the City of New-York. Penitentiary 6 months.

Elizabeth Husted stole a glass candy-jar from Elizabeth Rostrum, Jan. 23. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—This lady says from some strange infatuation she took this jar. *Judge Osborn*—Well, it's her first offence; the complainant has got her property back. Discharge her this time.

Mary O'Neill was charged with petit larceny by Patrick Maber. *Judge Osborn*—He won't appear, he's a thief himself. *Clerk*—Discharge her! *Judge Osborn*—Certainly.

Pat Fitzgerald was charged with assault and battery, in conjunction with the negro who was found dead in front of the Astor House, upon Dr. Morgan L. Phillips, No. 25½ Chambers-street, Jan. 13. Officer Hicks, of the Sixth District, arrested the prisoner. The latter tried to prove an *alibi.* *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say? I don't think there is enough to convict him.—He was discharged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 3,184 bbls. Flour; 259 bags Oats; 2,624 bags Malt; 45 bbls. Ashes; 1,759 pkgs. Provisions; and 332 bbls. Whisky. The rainy weather impedes business.

ASHES—Are quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Small sales have been reported at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. These rates, however, are under the range of asking prices.

COFFEE—The announcement of a public sale for to-morrow, Wednesday, has the effect of limiting transactions. The day's sales have been light at prices within our range; Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8c.@10¾c.; Maracaibo, at 9½c.@12c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8⅜c., ₱ ℔. Stock in first hands to-day, 100,904 pkgs., including 83,950 bags Rio, 12,875 bags Bahia, and 4,079 bags Maracaibo.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, buyers holding off for further news from Europe. Sales reported to-day, 500 bales, in lots, including Middling Upland, at 10¼c.@10½c.; and other grades at proportionate prices.

FISH—The demand continues quite moderate for the leading articles, yet holders manifest no disposition to reduce their claims.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty amply supplied with the leading kinds of Western Canal Flour, and prices lean in favor of purchasers; yet the demand is restricted. Sales 4,600 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old figures. Sales 430 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand at former rates. Sales 600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—Sales of stained fruit by auction, to-day, 315 boxes Bunch Raisins at $1 65@$1 75; 150 half do. do. at 75c.@77½c.; 100 qu. do. do. at 8\0c.; 500 boxes Layer Raisins at $1 90@$2; and 10 cases Figs at 6c.@7c., all for cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited demand, being generally held above the views of buyers. The receipts are very light. Sales have been confined to a few small lots, including fair white Western at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is steadily improving, sales having been made to-day of 15,000 bushels new crop at 66c.@70c. for yellow, and 68c.@71c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has arrived freely, while the receipts of loose and salt Hay have been light during the week ending to-day. The unusually mild weather has had the effect of lessening the eagerness to secure supplies. The demand has not exceeded the limits of the immediate wants of buyers. The sales have not equalled the receipts; and we close the week with heavier stocks on hand, especially of bale. Prices have tended downward. We quote Bale Hay, poor to choice, at 40c.@70c.; loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 60c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔s; and Salt Hay at 30c.@56½c. ₱ 100 ℔s. The quantity of Hay remaining unsold at the three leading City markets exceeds 5,000 bales. Straw has arrived in large quantities, and as the demand has been restricted, prices have exhibited less firmness. We quote Bale, at 35c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔s.; and Bundle, at $2 [illegible] ₱ 100 sheaves. In Charleston, last week, the receipts of Hay exceeded 1,[illegible] bales, and the sales amounted to about 1,800 bales, at 90c.@91c. ₱ 100 ℔s.; the market closing heavily. In Savannah, there were no arrivals of Hay, and only one sale of Northern transpired at 75c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Eastern was quoted, from store, at $1 25; and Northern, at $1 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—In St. Louis, last week, the business was limited, but prices were maintained. The stock in Warehouse exceeded 5,000 bales.

HIDES—Attract more attention at former quotations, sales having been reported of some Buenos Ayres at 20c., 2,000 Oronoco at 17c., each six months' credit; 3,500 Porto Cabello at private bargain; 300 Texas at 13c., and 250 Dry Southern at 16c., cash, ₱ ℔.

HOPS—The demand is moderate, and is mainly for the better qualities at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 1½c.@2½c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Continues in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24, cash, and $25 50, six months' credit, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Appears in fair demand, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.; Bar, [illegible]; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for all kinds at our quotations. Porto Rico, 24c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c.; and New-Orleans at 26c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and nominal. Spirits Turpentine is less active and is heavy at 42½c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Resin remain as previously represented.

Wilmington, Saturday, Jan. 23.—Turpentine, since our last, has advanced 5c., with sales of 3,540 barrels at $2 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 40 for Hard ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits has also advanced; sales on Wednesday of 1,500 barrels at 39c. ₱ gallon, and on Thursday and yesterday of 700 do., at same price. Rosin—3,000 barrels No. 2 changed hands at $1 15@$1 50, according to quality. Tar—139 barrels sold at $1 30 ₱ barrel.

OILS—Linseed is in pretty good request, and is firm, at 54c.@56c., in casks and bbls., ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive; holders claim higher prices, which circumstance has the effect of limiting the sales, and we notice much irregularity in the market. The transactions since our last embrace about 380 bbls., in lots, at $15 [illegible]@$15 50 for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon continues in light supply, and fair request, at 7½c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Lard is in good demand at firmer rates. The transactions since our last embrace 265 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl Prime Mess Beef, [illegible] ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do. ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8½c. for fair to prime, and 8¾c. for choice, ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50, cash, ₱ 100 ℔s. In Charleston, last week, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 4,900 tcs. clean, and 68,000 bushels rough; Sales, about 5,000 tcs. clean at from $2 62½@$3 12½ ₱ 100 ℔s., and 20,000 bushels rough at 70c.@80c. ₱ bushel; Exports, 1,430 tcs. clean, including 1,075 tcs to New-York, leaving 3,564 tcs. on shipboard not cleared. In Savannah, 101 tcs. clean, and 18,524 bushels rough were received; the sales comprised 1,383 tcs. clean, at $2 62½@$3 ₱ 100 ℔s, and 8,600 bushels rough at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔s., and the exports reached 925 tcs. clean, including 98 to New-York.

SKINS—Small sales of Tampico Goat were reported at 36c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet and languid. Sales 400 hhds., including Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c.; Porto Rico, part, 5¾c.@6¼c., and New-Orleans at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. prime at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—There was a good attendance at the auction sale to-day, but no very desirable lots; the catalogue having been made up, in the main, of old and common lots, the competition was not so brisk as at the last public sale, nor were the prices realized so satisfactory. Gunpowder sold at 35c.@50c.; Imperial at 22c.@47c.; Hyson at 23½c.@43½c.; Young Hyson at 30c.@40c.; Hyson Skin, spurious, at 15½c.; Twankay (which was largely withdrawn) at 14½c.@23½c., Oolong at 26c.@46c.; Pekoe at 35½c., and Souchong at 27c.@29c., ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is moderately inquired for at steady rates. Sales since Friday last: 27 hhds. Kentucky and Virginia at 5½c.@14c.; 63 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@20c.; 48 do. Florida at 12½c.@30c., and 54 bales Havana at 32c., ₱ ℔. In St. Louis, last week, Leaf Tobacco was in demand, with very little offering. A few packages of new crop Kentucky Cigar Leaf, of medium and good quality, were received and sold at remunerating prices. Sales embrace 4 hhds. from $5 25@$5 65; 3 from $6 10@$6 65; 2 at $7 40@$7 60, 3 casks and boxes from $6@$8 45, and 2 hhds. at $9@$9 80 ₱ 100 ℔s. The stock of Missouri in warehouse was small, and held out of the market.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Jan. 19.

Stock on hand Sept., 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	hhds. 4,180
Total	17,986
Exported to date	11,823
Stock on hand	6,163

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, mainly at 22c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, yet firm. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. Sales were made by auction, to-day, of ship *Arey*, (1,129 tons, built at Frankfort, in 1856,) at $29,760, ten ₱ cent cash, and balance 1st prox.; half of ship *Phantom*, (1,288 tons, built at New-Bedford, in 1852) at $16,750—to be paid, one third in two, one-third in four, and one-third in six months; and bark *Escort*, (475 tons, built at Somerset, in 1855,) at $10,000, half cash and half 4 months' credit.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Philadelphia Market, Jan. 25.—There was a lively demand for Beef Cattle this week, and prices were well maintained. The offerings reached 1,100 head, of which 600 were sold at Wardell's yard at $7 up to $10 ₱ 100 ℔s., for inferior Ohio and choice lots of Chester County. Among the sales were the following: 20 A. Kennedy & Co. Chester Co., $9@$10; 16 Coates & Trayner, Chester Co., $9@$9 50; 16 J. Abrahams, Chester Co., $9@$10; 34 D. Eckman, Chester Co., $8 50@$9 25; 13 Joseph Stuart, Juniata Co., $8@$8 50; 12 D. Braden, Westmoreland Co., $7@$8; 28 Madden & Co., Ohio, $7@$8 50; 47 Strickland & Co., Ohio, $8@$9; 13 J. McGilvery, Washington Co., $8 50@$9; 9 Wm. M. Webb, Ohio, $8@$9; 13 M. Hausenfuss, Ohio, $8@$9; 10 H. Phillips, Ohio, $9@$9 50; 25 J. Walters, Ohio, $7 75@$9 50; 33 Wm. Fuller, Fayette Co., $9@$9 50; 35 Christy & Miller, Ohio, $7 75@$8 50; 25 Eli Cope, Fayette Co., $8@$9 50; 14 L. Nicholson, Ohio, $7@$8 50; J. Murdock, Ohio, $7@$8; 15 J. Taylor, Mifflin Co., $7@$8; 14 Hamacker, Lancaster Co., $8@$8 50; 25 McQuoid, Ohio, $8 25@$9. There was a lively demand for Sheep and Lambs, and 3,000 head sold in lots from $3 to $4 50, as in quality. There were 275 Cows received and sold at $27@$30 for fresh; $40@$50 for extra do; $20@$25 for Springers; $30 for extra do., and $12@$20 for dry Cows. There was 2,800 head of Hogs received at Phillips', most of which sold at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ 100 ℔s., mostly at the highest figure.

Import Trade of Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The following table shows the principal articles landed at the port of Buffalo from the opening to the close of navigation, for four seasons:

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	739,811	937,223	1,143,085	842,509
Pork	147,073	106,553	61,053	22,590
Beef	56,997	98,750	32,184	57,074
Whisky	50,287	36,515	35,937	43,736
Corn Meal	2,540	893	2,156	169
Seed	20,185	22,560	22,560	33,544
Eggs	8,012	5,600	5,595	8,867
Fish	11,752	7,241	6,250	6,699
Oil	9,455	4,887	2,991	1,925
Ashes, casks	7,563	4,427	3,278	3,487
Wheat, bu	3,510,792	8,076,821	8,534,117	8,374,089
Corn	10,100,973	8,723,516	9,846,790	5,824,662
Oats	4,475,618	2,683,143	1,723,801	1,210,273
Rye	177,159	309,189	250,306	53,432
Barley	313,885	62,112	45,711	43,497
Butter, ℔s	3,783,526	1,996,574	1,199,100	1,076,450
Cheese	1,464,200	756,830	59,150	134,400
Lard	13,575,662	10,567,823	8,213,480	711,350
Tallow	576,450	1,862,879	681,500	518,000
Bacon	20,488,400	10,876,530	11,319,967	3,384,970
Wool, bales	33,671	47,864	40,915	37,168
Hemp	4,222	1,162	282	523
Flax	635	1,232	853	84
Broom Corn	5,783	10,116	7,744	5,722
Buff. Robes	65	536	287	429
Feathers	1,209	426	971	269
Pelts	4,550	4,813	2,404	1,560
Furs, pkgs	1,664	1,160	693	567
Leather	4,226	2,740	2,151	2,178
Hides, No	68,427	92,564	108,879	139,996
Copper, tons	1,760	215	610	1,230
Iron	4,304	4,020	2,522	2,049
Coal	57,634	60,123	53,272	61,648
Lead, pigs	44,978	66,118	31,108	17,283
Tobacco, h'ds	2,849	596	804	536
Tobacco, bxs	6,659	3,576	4,013	1,945
Lumber, ft	67,407,083	73,506,827	64,249,699	[illegible]
Shingles, M	1,658,000	1,821,347	476,500	[illegible]
Lath	191,000	396,125	1,226,000	[illegible]
Staves, No	16,437,015	16,915,221	19,139,127	[illegible]
Horses	743	386	371	268
Cattle	19,047	14,112	25,681	20,504
Sheep	19,968	26,753	42,803	47,052
Live Hogs	74,276	54,168	72,828	76,168

Accidentally Shot.—Morris Cohen, residing at No. 4 Clarkson-street, was shot through his left foot on Saturday morning by the accidental discharge of his revolver in his pocket. He was carried to the Eighth Ward Station-house and attended by Dr. Levings.

☞ Complaints were preferred yesterday at the Mayor's Office against the drivers of omnibusses Nos. 124, 225, 979 and 980, for violating the recent ordinance, prohibiting stopping before theatres and places of amusement to solicit passengers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; Two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union was reported by Mr. DOUGLAS from the Committee on Territories, read, and placed on the calendar. After the reception of a message from the House announcing the death of Messrs. BRENTON and LOCKHART, former members from Indiana, and the ceremonies consequent thereon, the bill to increase the efficiency of the army was considered until the adjournment. In the House, the Invalid Pension bill was passed, after a limited session in Committee of the Whole. The bill making appropriation to cover the deficiencies in the printing accounts of the last two Congresses was then considered, but no action was taken on it. A discussion on the Kansas question occupied the rest of the day.

The State Assembly is organized at last. A resolution was adopted that a plurality of votes should suffice to elect a Speaker, and then Mr. ALVORD, the Democratic candidate, was chosen to that office, and Mr. DAVID L. WILSON, of the American Party, was elected Clerk. The organization was the result of an arrangement between the Democratic and American Parties, and will be generally approved by the State at large. It was clear that an arrangement must be made by somebody, if the House was to be organized at all, and as it involved no sacrifice of principle, any two parties might have entered into it for the public good, without compromising their own position. We trust now that the Legislature will enter vigorously upon the discharge of its appropriate duties.

Later advices from Mexico, received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, are important. The country was in complete anarchy, and nearly every State had pronounced against President COMONFORT. The capital itself was in a state of siege, and there had been some severe fighting. A bloody struggle is anticipated, and after the combatants are thoroughly exhausted, SANTA ANA, under the protection of Spain, will again make the Republic a prey to his ambitious designs. All the foreigners in the City of Mexico had hoisted the flags of their respective countries for protection.

A "Walker indignation meeting" was held at Mobile on Monday evening, at which General WALKER was present and made a speech. He asserted, in the course of his remarks, that the cause of the withdrawal of Government countenance from his enterprise was his refusal to enter Mexican territory for fillibustering purposes.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, in which he states that, in his opinion, the large sums of money expended by the Commission of Records will prove of very little service to the public, and recommends to the Board to consider whether some arrangement cannot be made by which the County may get some return for what the printing of the Records will cost.

The Central Park Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. It was resolved that a Committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature concerning the expediency of purchasing and adding to the Central Park, certain land adjoining it at One Hundred and sixth-street. Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY sent in a letter assigning his reasons for resigning. His resignation was accepted, and a resolution complimentary to him adopted.

The flags of the shipping in our harbor, and at most of our principal hotels were at half-mast yesterday, from respect to General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, the "hero of India."

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of HAGAN and "Sailor Dan" was postponed till to-day, that they might have further time to consult with their friends in reference to their plea of Guilty or Not Guilty. The trial of MALONEY for the murder of HAMILTON, in Canal-street, was postponed through the absence of witnesses, until the first Monday in March.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN delivered a very excellent lecture last evening, in Clinton Hall, on the "Life and Times of AARON BURR"

The rainy weather, yesterday, checked business. Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in. Flour was heavy in price. Holders of Wheat manifested much firmness. Corn again slightly improved. The receipts of Flour were limited. No Wheat or Corn arrived. Cotton was dull and languid, buyers keeping back for later news from Europe. Groceries were inactive at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, including Pork, which advanced considerably. Freights were quiet, yet firm.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.—Not long since the London *Times*, or some other London paper, expressed the conviction that there was no such thing as an influential public opinion in this country, which had a restraining or stimulating effect upon our Executive; and the occasion of the remark was an appointment, we believe, made by Mr. BUCHANAN. But an appointment has recently been made by Lord PALMERSTON, in the name of Her Majesty, the Queen, which, judging from the tone of the British press, we should infer to be a greater outrage upon public opinion in Great Britain than any appointment which has ever been made by any of our Presidents. Appointments here, must, at least, receive the approbation of the party which the President represents, but in the case in question the outrage seems to have been as great on the party which supports Lord PALMERSTON, as upon the people at large.

We published, some two years ago, an account of a scandalous transaction in which the Marquis CLANRICARDE, an Irish nobleman, was criminally implicated. It was the famous Hancock trial, the details of which were as shocking as any criminal trial that has polluted the Press for the past ten years; and, though the noble Marquis was not actually found guilty by a Jury, the accusations and circumstantial testimony against him were so strong that the London *Times* said he ought never to show his face in the House of Lords until they were cleared up. But they never have been cleared up, and the Queen has now appointed him a member of her Cabinet in the place of the Earl of HARROWBY, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The universal Press of Great Britain is loud and bitter in the denunciation, and the *Times*, though not repeating what it said of the Marquis two years ago, contents itself now by merely saying that he is utterly worthless. All the other papers, however, are loud enough and distinct enough in their expostulations, and even the organ of the Premier has nothing to say in defence of the appointment.

It is not for us to quarrel with our good friends on a point of this kind; it is nothing to us, and we do not care a straw whether the descendant of the RYDERS or the DE BURGHS keeps the Privy Seal. We only allude to it as an evidence of the little regard that is paid to public opinion in such matters in England, and of the strong position of Lord PALMERSTON who can afford to take such liberties.

The Kansas Elections—Gen. Calhoun's Last Movement.

Our readers will bear us witness that the TIMES has constantly and steadily endeavored to put the best construction which a regard for truth and justice would permit, upon the action of the Administration in regard to Kansas. We have been unwilling to adopt or assent to the ultra partisan sentiment which ascribed to the Federal Government the design of forcing Slavery upon the people of Kansas, and of sanctioning whatever frauds might be necessary to the accomplishment of this object. Since the last Presidential Election, the public sentiment of the country has rested, with substantial confidence, upon the disposition and purpose of President BUCHANAN to see equal and exact justice done to the inhabitants of the Territory,—to protect them in the exercise of their political rights, and to secure them in the practical possession of that sovereignty over their own affairs which is theoretically guaranteed to them by the Nebraska bill. This faith has been widely and rudely shaken by the President's forfeiture of his pledge, that the people of Kansas should have an opportunity of voting upon any Constitution that might be framed for their government.

But another question has now arisen which will test still further the equity and honesty of the Administration, although it may not call for any direct action on the part of the General Government.

The Lecompton Convention ordered an election for officers of the State Government to be organized under it, to be held on the 4th of January, and directed the returns of the canvass to be made to the President of the Convention, General CALHOUN. President BUCHANAN recognized the validity of this election, and instructed the Governor of the Territory, General DENVER, to see that it was fairly and peaceably conducted. This was done. Most of the returns were sent directly to Gen. CALHOUN, but some of them were transmitted to the Governor of the Territory and *by him* handed over to the President of the Convention. It is now asserted that Gen. CALHOUN has declared that he *will not recognize* the returns which thus reach him through Gen. DENVER, but will reject those votes and give certificates to those officers who have received a majority of the *others*. By this proceeding he will give certificates to the Pro-Slavery State officers, and a majority to the Pro-Slavery Party in each branch of the Legislature. If all the votes returned are counted, the Free-State Party have entire possession of the Government.

It must be universally conceded that Gen. CALHOUN proposes to dispossess the State officers who represent the majority of the votes cast,—and to install the minority in the possession of power, by a mere technicality,—by a rigorous adherence to the words of the law, in utter contempt of its spirit, as well as of justice and of popular rights. There can be but one opinion as to the essential injustice of this proceeding:—and we shall not believe that it will receive the sanction of the Administration, until we are compelled by facts to do so.

But the matter will not properly come at once before the President for his action. He has no authority to revise the election returns or to reverse the decision of Gen. CALHOUN upon them. The action of the latter will be conclusive, unless it should lead to consequences rendering necessary the interference of the Federal Executive. If Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, there will be two sets of claimants to the State offices. The one set will consist of the Pro-Slavery officials holding CALHOUN's certificates;—the other will be the Free-State men having certificates from Messrs. BABCOCK and DEITZLER, the presiding officers of the two branches of the Territorial Legislature and representing, clearly and unmistakably, the majority of the votes cast at the election. We do not believe that the former will ever be permitted by the people of Kansas to take possession of the State Government. *They will be resisted by force*, if all other means of excluding them fail. If any reliance can be placed upon the representations, official and otherwise, of those best acquainted with the Territory, the people of Kansas will not submit, under any circumstances, to so manifest and so flagrant a usurpation. Both Governors will probably appeal to the President to interfere to preserve the State from domestic violence, and he may thus be compelled to decide which of the two is in rightful possession of the office.

But however such a contest might terminate, it is certain that Kansas would be plunged into civil war by the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. This last movement of Gen. CALHOUN has rendered that result inevitable; and this prospect may very properly influence the action of Congress when the subject shall again come up for action. Indeed it is impossible that Congress should ignore the certainty of so fearful a catastrophe, in its deliberations and in the action it may decide to take.

A ROYAL WEDDING.—It is eighteen years since the heart of John Bull was made happy by a Royal wedding, though during that time he has had the felicity of enjoying a good many Royal christenings. But day before yesterday all England was made merry by the wedding of one of the Royal family, the Princess Royal having been betrothed to the heir of the Throne of Prussia, and the eldest daughter of Queen VICTORIA will, in time be herself a Queen. The marriage of the Princess Royal to a Prussian Prince, is regarded as a most auspicious event, considered only in its political consequences; but it is said in other respects to be a happy union, and altogether one of choice and affection on the part of the young people, who have, doubtless, as soft and susceptible hearts as the children of farmers or merchants.

The happy event was brilliantly celebrated in Washington by a ball given in honor of the occasion by Lord NAPIER, the British Ambassador, and the Royal nuptials were consecrated by right hearty Republican dancing at the Capitol of our own nation, and in every part of the world last night. From the marble palace of Delhi to the banks of the St. Lawrence, the sound of revelry was heard in commemoration of the happy event. Though it is only the marriage of a young couple who have formed an attachment for each other, and who first exchanged their vows in the Scottish Highlands, yet the event is one of great importance to all the civilized world. England and Prussia, the two great Protestant nations of Europe, are by this marriage made more strongly than ever allies, and hereafter the counsels of Great Britain will doubtless have the same force in Prussia that the counsels of Russia have done heretofore. If England should ever again find herself at war with the Czar, Prussia will not remain, as she did during the late war, in a neutral position. The marriage of the Princess Royal of England, therefore, with the Prince of Prussia, is an event of more importance to the world than most Royal marriages have been, and we offer our hearty congratulations to our Cousin Bull on the happy event, and trust the auspicious occasion will prove as happy in its consequences as he has good reasons for anticipating it will be.

VIRGINIA CIVILIZATION.—If some future historian, while investigating the manners and customs of Virginia, in 1858, should happen to encounter the documents which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES, from two of the prominent public men of that State, he would probably come to the conclusion that the Old Dominion had not then emerged from barbarism. The performances of Messrs. RIDGWAY and WISE must appear even to themselves, upon reflection, a fitting illustration of the absurdity of that so-called "code of honor" which it is their boast to respect and uphold, but which enlightened communities all the world over regard as a code of dishonor, and have banished forever as a monstrous imposition.

It is not necessary, in this meridian, to enter into any disquisition upon the merits or demerits of the "code of honor." Public sentiment has long since determined the issue. The disciples of the *duello* are here regarded as felons in the eye of the law, and for obedience to one "code" are sent to the State Prison by the decrees of another. We are aware that the civilization of the South is not yet ready to accept such doctrine, and we are prepared to hear continually of most sanguinary encounters. But the recent exhibition, in which Mr. RIDGWAY, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and Mr. WISE, son of the Governor of Virginia, have made themselves so conspicuous, is a greater outrage upon public decency than any ordinary proceeding under the "code."

The readers of the *Whig* must be, by this time, aware of the fact that Mr. RIDGWAY, as he himself admits, habitually insults Gov. WISE in the columns of his paper. It was one of these insults, more grievous perhaps than any other, that the son of the Governor undertook to avenge, by inflicting personal chastisement upon the libeler in his own sanctum. Both parties have issued "statements" in regard to the affair, and each has given the other the lie. We cannot pretend to say which of the two is correct, and the point is certainly not worth investigating. Our readers can decide the matter for themselves. But it is to a subsequent communication from Mr. RIDGWAY to which we would direct attention, and ask whether such proceedings are permitted by the laws of Virginia, and, if so, whether they are to be regarded as a type of the civilization of that State. Mr. RIDGWAY deliberately makes the following proposition to Mr. WISE:

> I propose that you and I select only one friend each, and with one pair of pistols, we shall all meet in your office or mine at an hour to be hereafter designated—that after thus meeting and the door being locked, you and I shall be securely blindfolded—that then the seconds shall load one of the pistols and leave the other unloaded—that they shall next determine by lot the choice of pistols—that the pistols shall then be handed to us, and that yours shall be placed directly against my breast and mine against yours—that next, and finally, at the giving of the word, we shall both pull trigger, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

This savage proposal to commit deliberate murder is rejected by Mr. WISE—not on any moral ground, but because it is in violation of the "code," which "code," be it observed, he himself had, with premeditation and malice aforethought, broken, when he perpetrated an act of personal violence with his cane. Mr. RIDGWAY in his rejoinder takes advantage of this point, and for the reason that his adversary has infringed the rules of the "code," and thereby "disregarded the usage that obtains among gentlemen," declines all further correspondence on the subject.

Mr. RIDGWAY has thought proper to submit a history of the whole affair to the public, and, in his own comments thereon, has the coolness to assert that his murderous proposition "amounted simply to an appeal to Providence and the right of the case." It would, perhaps, have been better for all parties concerned if the matter had been kept secret, but since it has been disclosed with a flourish of trumpets, we are curious to learn how such a flagrant violation of the "code" will be received by the chivalry of Virginia. Which side does public sentiment take?

WAR IN MEXICO.—It will be seen, from a telegram published in our columns this morning, that civil war in Mexico is in full blast. The event has been, for some time, anticipated. Every one at all conversant with Mexican affairs knew perfectly well that the assumption of a dictatorship by General COMONFORT would be followed by *pronunciamentos* of more or less importance over the whole country. It depended upon the Dictator himself to determine whether these *pronunciamentos* should be mere isolated outbreaks of rowdies and ruffians, or should assume the more dangerous form of a combined revolution. The latter has occurred. Only a few weeks ago President COMONFORT enjoyed greater popularity than any other man in Mexico—we are not prepared to say that his popularity has altogether departed—but it is certain that by his temporizing policy, and weak, vacillating conduct, he has lost many friends and an opportunity he may never have again to restore order in the wretched country which he has vainly attempted to govern. The two parties are now arrayed in hostility against each other, and the victor, whichever it be, will be so exhausted, after the battle is over, that Spain or SANTA ANA, or probably both combined, will find the Republic an easy prey. Mexico, as at present constituted, has little to expect in the future. Her enemies are too strong for her. Unfortunately for her, and unfortunately for us, she distrusts American aid and American sympathy. Instead of being the hope of Republics on this continent, we are their fear; and a handfull of piratical adventurers whom, from time to time, we have allowed to invade the soil of feeble States, have made our name and nation a terror to the citizens of Spanish America. This is the real cause that has checked our influence upon the continent over which it should reign supreme.

REVISING AND REVILING THE PRESS.—Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, of Boston, and Hon. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, have both of them lately, and almost simultaneously, expressed opinions in relation to the morality and the mission of the Press which were not by any means complimentary to the "lever of public opinion," but quite the reverse. The Press, however, still lives, and what is more, continues to move, and will fulfill its mission in spite of all that has been said by these gentlemen.

We have no idea of attempting a defence of the Press, for when it needs defending it will be better to let it go. It can stand, and very well afford considerable reviling, as well as revising. And this latter office, we are very glad to find that one of the most respectable and dignified of our provincial cotemporaries has announced its intention of undertaking. The Boston *Courier* has volunteered to overhaul and make notes of the grammatical inaccuracies of the Press, and to assume the useful, but thankless and difficult character of an arbiter in all matters relating to inelegancies of language.

The *Courier* is in every way competent to the task; it has leisure, space, and opportunity, and will render an important service to the public by faithfully adhering to its avowed purpose. This is just the kind of Censor which the Press needs, and the art of journalism will be greatly benefited by it. The *Courier* will become immensely popular, and be consulted and quoted more than any other organ of opinion in the country. All difficult questions in grammar will be referred to it, and it will be regarded as an indispensable assistant in all schools, colleges, and libraries from one end of the country to the other. It will make Boston the metropolis of letters at once, and confirm its right to the title of the Athens of the New-World.

The *Courier* has already commenced its functions by pronouncing an anathema on those who make use of the term "in our midst," which is, perhaps, one of the most common sins of the newspaper Press. The *Courier* has pronounced its ban against this expression, and the reportorial profession will be compelled to invent some correct equivalent for it, or else suffer the denunciation of our Boston Censor.

AN UNPARALLELED HONOR.—A mark of respect was shown yesterday to the memory of General HAVELOCK which was worth more than a peerage. The flags of the shipping in our harbor, and on our public buildings, were displayed at half-mast during the day, as a token of grief for his loss. It was a purely voluntary tribute paid to his memory by a people to whom he was a stranger, who were in no way interested in his career, and to whom even his name was unknown six months since. It was a tribute of respect which even the Duke of WELLINGTON did not command, and which, we believe, was never before paid to a foreigner. But, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the bravery and manliness of this true hero have touched the hearts of the people of this country, who have watched his career with eager solicitude since the stirring events of the East Indian revolt have rendered his name as familiar here as it is in his own country, and the intelligence of his death has produced as deep a feeling of regret as though he had been a countryman of our own.

Six months since HAVELOCK was an unknown Colonel in India, where he had nobly done his duty, and, by slow degrees and hard fighting, at the age of sixty-four had reached an elevation in military rank which many a young man had attained without any fighting at all. But for the Sepoy revolt, it is not likely that his name would ever have been heard in the New World. His position was an accidental one—the command of the army was forced upon him by circumstances, and not conferred by the appointing power. But he proved himself equal to his emergencies; the heroic qualities of his nature, and his capacities as a soldier, must have often been exhibited during his long and eventful military career, but they were never appreciated or acknowledged, and he would have passed away in the great caravan of undistinguished dead but for the Sepoy revolt.

It was, doubtless, in a great degree owing to the circumstance of the seemingly unwilling recognition of his services by his Government, in consequence, as it has been said by the British Press, of his not being related to the aristocracy, that so lively a sympathy has been felt in his career in this country, and that such unusual tokens of respect have been paid to his memory. Certainly no English soldier ever before excited so marked a feeling of sympathy among the American people as has been done by General HAVELOCK, and we may well feel proud that no considerations of national jealousy prevented a spontaneous expression of such generous impulses.

INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.—The majority of the banking institutions of this City have arrived at the sensible conclusion that the practice of allowing interest on deposits subject to call, is adverse to the true principles of banking; but they have not yet determined to discontinue the practice, because it cannot be done with good effect, unless the rule be made universal; and some of the banks have not yet given in to the measure. The better way of disposing of this important question is to take it out of the hands of the banks, and leave them no power to choose whether they will pay interest or not. In Massachusetts the banks are prohibited by law from allowing interest on deposits, and the same should be the case here. The principle of a bank borrowing money to loan again at a higher rate of interest is so obviously wrong, that no argument can be needed to prove its mischievousness. When a bank has a large amount of money on hand, on which it is paying interest, it must either subject itself to a loss, or else loan it out at a higher rate, and have the constant tendency to an unhealthy expansion on the part of banks which follow such practices. The Legislature should relieve the banks of all difficulty in respect to this matter, by the passage of a law depriving them of the power of becoming jobbers in money.

Settlement of the John-street Church Difficulty.

There was a large meeting of the corporators of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John-street, in the Lecture-room of the building, on Monday evening, to hear the report of the Committee. The Chair was occupied by Mr. ROBERT CURTIS, and Mr. WM. KELLY acted as Secretary. After prayer the report was read. It contained the basis of an arrangement, substantially as follows:

First—That all the acts of the up-town Board should be recognized as passed in good faith and as valid.

Second—That the Local Preachers' Association, having taken a conveyance from the up-town Board of the Church and ground in John-street, and paid thereon $1,000, shall release the claim upon receiving back the said $1,000 and interest.

Third—Provides for the settlement of a mortgage assigned to the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.

Fourth—That the up-town party shall deliver to the down-town party all property belonging to the Church, acquired while acting for said Church.

Fifth—That the down-town party shall pay to the up-town party $3,500 for their expenses.

Sixth—That the up-town party shall render a just and true account of all property coming into their hands since the separation, on the account of the Church.

Seventh—That all suits, of whatever nature, now pending between the two parties, or against each other, shall be discontinued.

The report was signed by RICHARD KEEPING, President of the First M. E. Church; BARTON WOOD, Trustee, (down town;) BENJ. W. BENSON, President of Trustees, (up town;) WRIGHT GILLIES, Trustee, (up town.)

After a brief debate the report was adopted unanimously, and all seem pleased with the result.

MR. HICKS' EULOGY ON CRAWFORD.—THOMAS HICKS, the artist, delivered a fitting eulogy, before a fit audience, last evening, on the life and works of the late THOMAS CRAWFORD, the sculptor, at the Century Club. Mr. HICKS was a personal friend of the subject of his eulogy, as were the greater number of his hearers, and he paid the tribute of an artist, as well as of an admiring friend, to his genius and personal worth. It was a narrative of his early struggles, his artistic career, at home and abroad; an enumeration of his various achievements, his triumphs, and a touching account of the premature and melancholy termination of his life. The whole story of the lamented artist's life has been so recently published in our columns, that it can hardly be necessary to recount the incidents of his career, as they were narrated by Mr. HICKS. His eulogy was eloquent, without exaggeration, and it was listened to with rapt attention by as distinguished and appreciative an audience as was ever gathered together on a similar occasion.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—A meeting of the evangelical clergymen of the City was held in Spingler Institute on Monday evening to consult as to what measures can be taken to secure the enforcement of existing laws for the prevention of labor, travel, and amusement, on the First day of the week, and the enactment of new and more stringent laws to that effect; and generally to effect, if possible, a return to that mode of observing Sunday adopted and insisted upon so strenuously by the Puritan Fathers. About one hundred clergymen were present, representing all the orthodox denominations. Rev. Dr. SPRING was chosen Chairman. Rev. Dr. R. S. COOK, late Secretary of the American Tract Society, was presented to the meeting as the person chosen by a Committee previously appointed, to act as General Agent in this movement. Dr. WILLIAMS, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported six, of a very strong and decided character, which were unanimously adopted, and will be made public in due time. The discussion upon the general subject was exceedingly earnest and animated, evincing not a little of the true old Puritan spirit, and an invincible determination to rally the hosts of the Lord to the rescue of His day from infidel desecration. The meeting adjourned at a late hour to meet again soon at the call of the Standing Committee.

GIRLS TO THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society sent out yesterday, under charge of Mr. C. C. TRACY, a party of 70 poor children and unemployed trades' girls to the West. This girls' emigration is turning out very successful. The girls are very much liked in the West, and write home the best accounts of their situation. As only those of irreproachable character are sent, no unpleasant results have ensued. Nearly all pay a portion of their fare from their wages, and are, therefore, not to be considered as objects of charity. This work is only temporarily assumed by the Society.

A STARVING WOMAN.—A lady passing down Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, a few days since, when opposite a butcher's stand, was startled by the excited appearance of an intelligent-looking woman rushing toward her, with clasped hands and a look of despair, exclaiming "I am hungry, I am hungry!" Stepping inside the store the lady procured for her some potatoes and a piece of meat. The hungry woman quickly gathered the potatoes into her pocket, then seizing the bloody meat, put it to her lips and *ate it to the bone!* then saying, "I must take this home to EDDIE," rushed wildly from the store, leaving the salesman and the lady astounded. Incredible as this seems, we have every reason to believe it true.

ADVANCE WAGES TO SEAMEN.—The annual report of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, presented on Monday, has the following reference to the recent movement in relation to the advance wages of seamen:

> "The New-York Chamber of Commerce having asked the coöperation of the Board in some measure or measures to abolish the practice of paying advance wages to seamen, it was resolved, as the opinion of the association, that the system of paying advance wages to seamen at the time of shipment is attended with great evils, both to the shipmasters and sailors, and the cordial approval was expressed at the position taken by the New-York Board. But the measure failed of its object, having been determinedly opposed by the keepers of seamen's boarding-houses in this and other ports, who appeared to have a control over the sailors sufficient to resist all better influences. The Board, having listened to a discourse by Mr. PLINY MILES, of New-York, on the subject of a uniform rate of postage, called a meeting at Franklin Institute, where the subject was discussed, and resolutions approving of the plan adopted."

THE MCDONOUGH ESTATE.—Much has been lately said concerning this famous property, to the effect that it is rapidly dwindling away under the enormous expenses of litigation. The New-Orleans *Picayune* explodes the story:

> "Fears seem to be entertained in certain quarters that the vast legacy left by JOHN MCDONOUGH to the cities of New-Orleans and Baltimore and to charitable institutions will soon disappear altogether. The bequest to Pena of $100,000 and law charges and depreciation of property are, the publir are led to believe, giving the *coup de main* to the whole estate. Now, no longer ago than last April, the administrators of this property, after a careful examination of its actual condition and having submitted their estimates to the best judges of the actual worth of property, in the city, officially reported that the estate of JOHN MCDONOUGH was worth $1,400,000. Taking from this sum the bequest to Pena, and there is left the snug little sum of $1,300,000. The law charges and other expenses are more than met by income from the property.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JULIA MCGEE, an Irish woman, nearly sixty years of age, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling from a window, on Thursday last, at her residence No. 118 Ridge-street. The deceased was washing an upper window of the house, when she lost her balance and fell to the pavement. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Amusements.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—A concert will be given this evening at the chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, to which we desire to call attention. The entertainment will be attractive in a musical point of view, but it appeals to the public on other and wider grounds. The charity, in aid of which the concert is given, is an excellent one. Hundreds of families have already been supplied with food, clothing and bedding, and in many instances with money, also, from its funds. Upwards of a hundred new applications are made every week, a large proportion being American widows in reduced circumstances. Thus far no one has been sent away empty-handed, but the funds of the charity need replenishing, and it is hoped that this concert will contribute materially to the worthy object. Mrs. JAMESON, Mr. WERNECKE and others will assist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—On Monday Mr. LESTER took his benefit at this house, and for the occasion Mr. TOM TAYLOR's version of the "Vicar of Wakefield" was produced. It is as excellent as any dramatic version of that admirable novel can be, and, notwithstanding some heaviness in the first act, was a genuine success. Mr. TAYLOR has made an admirable acting play, especially for such artists as Mrs. HOEY, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER and the members of this fine company generally, who possess the secret of dramatic identification, without any superfluous exaggeration. Mr. BLAKE in characters of the *Dr. Primrose* school can safely exceed the literary limits of the part and vastly improve it. Mrs. HOEY and Mrs. ALLEN are lovely enough to tempt better men than *Squire Thornhill*, (who was tamely represented by Mr. DAVENPORT.) Mr. LESTER as *Burchell* has a manly, dashing character, entirely after his own heart. The objection to it is that it is not kept before the audience with sufficient prominence. A very excellent feature of the performance was the *Moses* of Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON—a quiet, artistic and thoroughly effective picture. The scenery and appointments are capital, and the bustle of the stage is never allowed to subside. If we are not greatly mistaken, "The Vicar of Wakefield" will enjoy a run.

The local drama called "The Poor of New-York," will be played to-night for the forty-third and *last time*. The success of this exciting piece is without a parallel. It has been the solitary attraction at Wallack's Theatre for nine successive weeks, and has drawn more money than any half-dozen pieces ever produced there. At the present time it is being played in a dozen different Theatres through the country, and every where it draws money and "runs."

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Mary Bangs*, of Boston, Capt. SOMES, from Havre Dec. 6, with merchandise and passengers to POST & SMITH, arrived yesterday, and reports that on Dec. 9, off Scilly, at 3¼ A. M., she came in collision with a vessel, supposed a bark, carried away her mizzenmast, (if a bark,) and part of her mainyard arm, which came on board of us, together with a piece of a sail, with mast hoops attached, and a piece of spar, probably a spanker-gaft; carried away our jibboom and topgallantmast. As soon as we could clear away, we wore ship and went back to where we judged the vessel might be found; cleared away the boats ready for use, and laid there until about 8 A. M., and seeing no vessel disabled, kept on our course. At daylight found our bow and cutwater considerably bruised; at 9½ A. M., saw some drift boards and barrels. Dec. 15, MATIE DEPEDER, a seaman from Italy, fell from the foretopsailyard and was drowned. There were two births on the passage.

Schooner *J. Vail*, Capt. GRAY, from New-York for Garden Key, Fla., with iron and cement, was fallen in with on the 12th instant, lat. 35° 78', lon. 72° 40', with five feet of water in her hold, by brig *Northman*, Capt. LEUDD, from Boston, at Wilmington, N. C., 21st instant, who took off the crew and carried them into that port. The *J. V.* sank in twenty minutes after she was abandoned. *J. V.* was built at Sippican in 1848, of 165 tons register, rating A 2, and owned in Sippican.

Rev. W. H. Milburn's Lecture on Aaron Burr.

The fourth of the course of seven lectures for the benefit of the "Ladies' Union Aid Society for Aged and Infirm," was delivered last evening in Clinton Hall by Rev. W. H. MILBURN. The subject is one which Mr. PARTON's recent publication has invested with a new and peculiar interest: "AARON BURR." The lecturer passed in brief but comprehensive review the most prominent incidents of BURR's career, from his birth in 1756, till his death, which happened in 1836. The leading traits of his character as a man—resolute determination, vast powers of application, immense intellectual powers, utter lack of principle, and undaunted courage—were illustrated by several events of his boyhood, and exhibited as animating him throughout his whole career, whether as a student, a soldier, a lawyer, or a politician. The darling passion of his life was manifested when BURR, an inmate of General PUTNAM's house in New-York, then the head-quarters of the Revolutionary Army, seduced the daughter of an English officer, who, it was subsequently rumored, had suffered herself to be taken prisoner and domiciled in PUTNAM's house, in order to gain facilities for reporting the condition of the American troops and defences to the Royal Army.

She lived a fearful, bewildered, downward life, and toward the close of her career, under the name of Mrs. COLEMAN, wrote a sort of autobiography, in which she attributed this tragedy of deepest wickedness in its commencement and initial stage, to AARON BURR. After dwelling at considerable length on BURR's extraordinary aptitude and success in political management, and the means by which he secured his elevation to the office of Vice-President of the United States under JEFFERSON, the lecturer proceeded to detail the origin and result of the duel between BURR and HAMILTON, which he described as a deliberate and wilful murder by the former. He made a passing allusion to BURR's Mississippi scheme, and related several interesting details of his capture in Alabama, on the information of one Colonel PERKINS, by a detachment of troops under Lieutenant GAINES, afterwards Major-General; described PERKINS' precautions to prevent his escape, his fruitless attempt at flight in South Carolina, his trial in Virginia, his escape to Europe, and the desolation of the next twenty-five years, during which the great and overwhelming calamity of his life occurred, in the loss at sea of his daughter and only child, THEODOSIA BURR, the wife of the then Governor ALSTON of South Carolina. In summing up BURR's character, he described him as utterly lacking in moral sense, generous but from impulse, highly intellectual and largely endowed, and making the gratification of his selfish passions and appetites the essence, the sum, and the end of his life.

SUICIDE IN A PISTOL-GALLERY.—A shocking suicide occurred last night at the pistol-gallery of Mr. OTTIGNON, in Broadway, adjacent to Lafayette Hall, by a young man, whose name is unknown. It appears that about a quarter to 9 o'clock the deceased entered the above place, and after firing a round of eight or ten shots with a pistol, which he paid for, he stated that he would shoot a couple of shillings worth. When the pistol was loaded and handed to him, he deliberately placed it to his head and discharged the contents in his eye, the ball entering the brain. Death ensued immediately. Coroner PERRY was notified of the occurrence. The body was conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day at 10 o'clock.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The teachers of Public School No. 5 found a strange panic prevailing among their scholars, yesterday morning. Several of the smaller ones were crying all the morning, while the stouter ones were discussing at all possible opportunities the methods they should adopt in case of a fire. On inquiry, it came out that an old fortune-telling hag had told them that the school-house would take fire at 2½ o'clock that day, and that many of them would be burned. One little girl said that two firemen, who boarded at her mother's, told her that the fire would happen at that hour. In spite of all the efforts of the teachers to calm them, the hour of closing was unusually welcome to many of the little ones.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.—A rumor was circulated about the City yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Spanish fleet had bombarded Vera Cruz. This was caught up by certain parties, and telegraphed to Boston and many other places as reliable intelligence, and, as a matter of course, created quite a sensation. If any intelligence of this sort has been received, it must have come by the steamer *Tennessee*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Monday night. The *Tennessee* left Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., at which time, as we learn from our telegraphic agent at New-Orleans, the officers of the steamer neither saw nor heard of any demonstration against the city.

LATER.—Our agent at New-Orleans telegraphs us as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 26—Midnight.

There is no possibility that the rumor of the bombardment of Vera Cruz by the Spanish fleet could have originated in this city. I have consulted the best authorities here in regard to the subject, and they have heard nothing about it. We have received no later Mexican dates than those brought by the *Tennessee*.

KANSAS.

Act for another Constitutional Convention.

A bill for another Constitutional Convention had been introduced into the Kansas Territorial Legislature. This Convention is to meet at Topeka, on the third Monday in March, and the Constitution will be framed and submitted to the people in time to be sent up during the present session of Congress.

The bill provides:

SEC. 1. That an election shall be held throughout the Territory of Kansas, on the first Tuesday in March, for the election of delegates to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, a copy of which Constitution, so framed, shall be forwarded immediately after its ratification by the people, to Congress properly certified by the President and Secretary of such Convention, preparatory to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

SEC. 2. The Convention shall be composed of sixty members, and the Territory shall be divided into districts, and the delegates apportioned to said districts as follows:

Leavenworth, 7; Atchison, 4; Doniphan, 5; Brown and Nemaha, 2; Marshall, Washington and Clay, 1; Riley, 2; Potawatomie, 1; Calhoun, 2; Jefferson, 2; Johnson, 2; Douglas, 7; Shawnee, 5; Richardson, 1; Davis and Dickinson, 1; Lykins, 3; Franklin and Weller, 2; Breckenridge, Wise and Butler, 2; Madison and Coffey, 2; Anderson, 1; Linn, 3; Bourbon, 3; Allen and Woodson, 1; Greenwood and Hunter, 1; Godfrey and Wilson, 1; Dorn, McGee and Arrapahoe, 1—60.

SEC. 3. The several precincts in each county, shall be fixed, and their boundaries and places of voting established, and the Judges in each, appointed by the Commissioners, selected by the Governor, under "an act to provide for taking a census, passed Feb. 19, 1857," as follows:

Leavenworth County—Adam Fisher, S. N. Latta and Geo. W. Purkins; Atchison—Chas. F. Kob, Caleb May and J. T. Hereford; Doniphan—Thos. H. McCollock, Isaac Tollman and Ebenezer Blackiston; Brown—Orville Root, Thos. J. Drummond and William C. Foster; Nemaha—Thomas Newton, Royal U. Torrey and C. Beurre; Potawatomie—Robert Wilson, Uriah Cook and A. Jackson Chapman; Marshall—J. M. Middleton, W. S. Blackburn and J. E. Clardy; Riley—J. M. Morris, Dr. A. Hunting and Geo. Montague; Calhoun—Abram Ray, Wm. Owens and Dr. Oden; Jefferson—Wm. Grisby, Jesse Newell and I. Hollinsworth; Shawnee—A. Polley, W. S. Gaylord and Elliot Carriger; Coffee—Wm. R. Saunders, S. M. Parsons and H. M'Mahon; Woodson—Chas. Cameron and John Woolman; Richardson—James Fletcher, S. T. Ross and S. A. Baldwin; Breckenridge—Dr. E. P. Bancroft, E. Goddard and Wm. Grimsley; Madison—A. D. Graham, S. C. Brown and Harmon G. Elliott; Johnson—Benjamin Dare, Joseph Mathews and James D. Allen; Lykins—H. H. Williams, John Yelton and Dr. W. Heiskill; Linn—David Sibbett, E. Barnes and Dr. J. H. Barlow, Bourbon, Dorn and M'Gee—B. B. Newton, John Hamilton and Gov. E. Ransom; Douglas—Robt. J. Nelson; J. B. Abbott and James Blood; Franklin—Jacob A. Marcell, P. P. Elder and J. A. Reid; Anderson—Davis Frankinberger, Dr. R. Gilpatrick and W. F. M. Arny; Allen and Greenwood—J. A. Coffee, Watson Stewart and A. H. Riever; Davis—Jas. W. Blair, E. M. Thurston and Wm. B. Marshal; Wise—T. S. Huffacker, E. Mosier and S. M. Hays; Hunter—E. R. Zimmerman and Dr. Wiebly.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to give public notice in at least three public places in each precinct in their several counties, of the time and places of holding such election.

SEC. 5. The judges of each election precinct shall provide a ballot-box, and appoint two clerks.

SEC. 6. The voting shall be by ballot. The clerks shall keep correct poll-books and tally lists, showing the name of each voter. After the close of the polls, the judges shall proceed publicly to count the ballots, and shall make out a correct tabular statement of the result, and shall certify the same, and within two days forward by the hands of one of said judges, the original poll-books and tally list, to the Sheriff of said county in which said election shall have been held; and it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, within ten days thereafter, to deliver all such returns to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 7. A failure to discharge the duties of Judge of election, under the sixth section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than three months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Such failure on the part of the Sheriff, shall be punished by fine, of not less than two hundred dollars, and a forfeiture of his office, or imprisonment, not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. Any voter shall have the right to challenge any person offering to vote, and any person so challenged shall be compelled to answer all questions touching his right to vote, or whether he shall have voted at any other precinct during the day; or, evidence may be introduced to impeach his testimony, for which purpose the Judges shall be empowered to administer oaths, and if satisfied that he is attempting to vote fraudulently, the judges shall exclude his vote, and arrest him without warrant, and deliver him to the Sheriff of the county in which he offers to vote, and upon trial, and conviction, of an attempt at fraudulent voting, he shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed by law for the punishment of fraudulent voting.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Governor, the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any two of them, to examine and count the returns.

SEC. 10. The Delegates shall assemble in Convention at Topeka, in the Territory of Kansas, on the third Monday of March, and proceed to frame or adopt a State Constitution.

SEC. 11. Said Convention shall, after the formation or adoption of a Constitution, submit such Constitution to a fair and impartial vote of all the male inhabitants of the Territory, over the age of twenty-one years, being citizens of the United States; or having lawfully declared their intention of being such, who shall have resided thirty days in the Territory of Kansas, and ten days in the precinct in which they shall offer to vote.

SEC. 12. All laws or parts of laws, inconsistent with this act are repealed.

SEC. 13. In all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, the Probate Courts of the several counties shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction, and shall have the same powers in summoning juries, and in all other matters appertaining to the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of such offenders as are now by law vested in the District Courts in cases of felony. In case of refusal on the part of any Probate Court to issue writs under this act, or in any manner to proceed, process may issue from the Probate Court of any adjoining county. Warrants may issue, and commitment be made before Justices of the Peace, but the Probate Courts shall have power to issue writs of arrest, and commit all persons charged with violating any provision of this act, to await trial at the first regular term of Court; or, may hold special sessions for the hearing of all such charges.

The Official Organ on Kansas Affairs.

From the Washington Union.

It is reported, on the authority of the *Herald of Freedom*, (Lawrence, Kansas Territory,) that the Free-State Party, at the election on the 4th of January, succeeded in electing the Governor and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Whether this information is reliable or not, of course, the reader must be the judge. Granting that it is, *we find that the Free-State men possess the controlling power in the Territorial and State Legislatures.* In the former they have provided for calling another Constitutional Convention: in the latter, they propose to organize under the Lecompton Constitution, thus putting into operation their State Government, pass some general laws, call a State Convention on the day prescribed by the Territorial Legislature, and provide at once or superseding their Constitution by another. This course is strongly urged by the *Herald of Freedom*, the organ of the Free-State Party, which now denounces the Topeka Constitution as full of errors, and recommends energetic action by accepting at once the Lecompton law, and foreclosing all controversy touching the subject.

How, then, does the case stand? If the State is admitted, the local authorities, supposing the foregoing to be correct, will at once provide for calling a new Convention. If the State is not admitted, the territorial authorities, composed of the same men in point of political opinions, will do the same thing. *Go into this affair, then, as we will, there is but one point of egress.* We may quarrel about the way of entrance, but we must come out together at last. Nobody in Kansas, certainly, is to be disfranchised and defrauded; if what the complainants say is true, their much-injured "majority" is now in power. Their admission into the Union, upon this basis, is only required to complete their independence. Who opposes it? Their friends out of Kansas, who know, and always have known, far more of affairs there than the people themselves.

[This is all very well upon the *Union's* asumption. But suppose General CALHOUN should refuse certificates to the Free-State officers just elected, how stands the case then? The people in that event would have no opportunity to change their Constitution, however much they might desire it.—ED. TIMES.]

POWER OF THE PEOPLE TO CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTION.

From the same paper.

The Lecompton Constitution specifically directs that the same may be amended, in a certain manner, after the year 1864. *There is no prohibition against action before that time.*

But it is assserted that a majority of the people o Kansas are utterly opposed to their new Constitution If so, they have the undoubted power to control their State Government. All of its local machinery, its federal representation, its officers and its offices o every description, fall, of necessity, into their hands the instant she is admitted into the Union.

* * * * * *

The authority conferred to alter or modify the Constitution after the year 1864 *is mere surplusage.* It confers no power which a sovereign member of the Union may not exercise in any contingency, nor does it pretend to prohibit the exercise of such power. *Any State in this Union, under the direction of its legislative authority, may call a convention at any time, and elect delegates authorized to set aside their Constitution and adopt a new one.* This is the common law of American politics, and is founded in reason and good sense. Organic laws with us are always in the hands of the people. Legislatures are controlled by them—that is, they may not put into operation any statute governing the relations of individuals by the State or impairing rights, but the system by which those relations and rights are to be maintained is at all times subject to their control.

A Southern Tune That is Very Likely to be Changed.

From the Charleston Mercury.

FALSE LIGHTS.—The people of the South have recently had their attention called to the acquisition of territory in Central America; and the hero of Nicaragua has been the cause of great expenditure of Southern indignation against an Administration which, by the force of circumstances, now stands forth for Southern rights and justice in Kansas, and staggers under blows inflicted, in consequence, by politicians and States of the North.

We lay before our readers, in another column, a very speciously got up article from the NEW-YORK TIMES, headed "The Cuban Question." Its evident object is to throw out a bait to the people of the South to *distract their attention from the grave issue before them, in the admission or rejection of a slave State applying to enter the Union*, under the delusion of acquiring Cuba. It is also calculated to inflame and arouse the Anti-Southern sentiments of the Northern people, while mollifying the people of the South to their destruction.

We trust that these unfounded rumors, and the hopeless or comparatively unimportant enterprise of WALKER, will not be allowed to distract or beguile our countrymen from matters of more vital import. *Let us first save Missouri. Let us check the overwhelming tide that is bursting upon the border States of the South, and well nigh makes them despair of rescue from the perils and annoyances they know not how to avoid, but by the decision and energy of the cotton States.*

Let us fix our minds on Kansas, and not follow Will-o'-the-Wisps. When Kansas is secured, and the Administration is sustained, we can better afford to quarrel about WALKER. We can look after Cuba, if circumstances point the way. Kansas is the issue.

Amin Bey.

From the Washington Union.

We lay the following before our readers at the request of a friend of the gentleman to whom the letter, of which it is an extract, was addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1858.

SIR: In answer to that portion of your letter of the 4th inst., which relates to the mission of AMIN BEY to the United States as the authorized agent of the Turkish Government, I have to say that the correspondence of the American Legation at Constantinople sufficiently determines the character of that official, which, indeed, has never for a moment been doubted by the Department. He was received by Government in his official capacity, honored as a guest during a long sojourn passed in visiting various portions of the country, and on his return home a letter was transmitted from his Highness, RESCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier, expressing the Sultan's gratification at the friendly manner in which his agent had been received by the Government of the United States. "His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan," says the Grand Vizier in his letter, dated 6th January, 1851, "sees in the brilliant reception which has been given to AMIN BEY a new proof of the friendship of the American Government for the Sublime Porte, and he has directed me to express the great pleasure it has given him."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

The Arrest of Jack Henderson in Kansas.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

The ostensible motive for the arrest of JACK HENDERSON, here, was a charge of tampering with the election returns. The charge was no doubt true, and his arrest legal; but the Free-State men had another motive for preventing his leaving the Territory just at this time. JACK had just returned from Washington, where he had been counseling Mr. BUCHANAN in regard to Kansas, and was on his return to Washington at the time of his arrest, with the official copy of the Lecompton Constitution in his possession. A few Free-State men, who knew this fact, determined that this official copy should never reach Mr. BUCHANAN, and took this means of preventing it.

The Administration are very anxious for this official copy. Washington letter-writers will no doubt inform you that "the official copy of the Constitution is expected to-morrow"—but heed them not. The "official copy" is safe enough here, and need not be expected at Washington at all.

JACK HENDERSON may, in due time, if no frauds are proven against him, (and CALHOUN has destroyed the vote to prevent such proof,) be released, and perhaps go on to assist Mr. BUCHANAN by his advice and counsel, but the "official copy of the Constitution" will not go with him.

C. L.

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPTS TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An Irish woman, Catharine Kingsley, was arrested yesterday by Officer Bumsted, of the Nineteenth Ward, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Morris County Bank, New-Jersey. She offered the bill at five different places, was told in each place that it was bad, and finally Mr. Samuel Cardwell, of No. 463 Third-avenue, had her arrested. The bill was a photograph counterfeit, similar to those found on Sunday in a stone wall in Fifth-avenue, near Seventy-first-street. The announcement of the finding of the bogus money in Fifth-avenue had put tradesmen on their guard. The prisoner was taken before Justice BROWNELL, at the Fourth Police District Court, and locked up to answer in default of $1,000 bail. She stated to the Justice that some of the same money had been found concealed in the Central Park.

A man named Wm. Brown was arrested yesterday in the Thirteenth Ward, for attempting to pass one of the same bills. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and committed to answer.

BURGLARY.—A man giving his name as Thos. Carroll, was arrested Monday night in the house of Geo. W. Byron, No. 168 West Twenty-sixth-street, with a quantity of jewelry and clothing in his possession worth $60, which he had stolen and was preparing to decamp with. He was handed over to the Police, and yesterday locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT THE MUSEUM.—Wm. Clyde was arrested Monday night, charged with creating a disturbance at the Museum. He was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, when Justice CONNOLLY appeared and released him from custody, on his giving bail to keep the peace six months.

Naval.

DIED ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS ON HER LATE CRUISE:

James Rodgers, aged 36, on the 13th of August, 1855, at sea.

James Owens, boy, aged 12½ years, Sept. 22, 1855, at Tulon.

James Bow, aged 32, 20th of September, 1855, at Tulon.

—— Furguson, aged 31, April 11, 1856, at sea.
Frederick Marble, aged 40, April 29, 1857.
John Turnfelter, aged 28, Oct. 6, 1857.
Christopher H. Leistner, aged 37, Dec. 28, 1857.
William Jones, aged 53, May 10, 1857, at Leghorn.
John Phillips, aged 28, Aug. 29, 1857.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, 12 M.—Mild and showery. Wind S. Ther. 52°. Barometer 30-160.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Ther. 55° Fahr; barometer 30°; falling rain all morning; Wind S. W., very light.

NEW-YORK, 6 P. M.—Raining. Wind S. Ther. 55°.
NEW-YORK, 9 P. M.—Cloudy and rainy. Wind S. Ther. 52°.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

TUESDAY FORENOON, Jan. 26.

MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Warm and raining. Ther. 20°.
QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Raining. Ther. 40°.
BOSTON, Mass.—Hazy and Summer like. Ther. 54°.
BANGOR, Me., 9 A. M.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 36°.
PORTLAND, Me.—Wind W., cloudy. Ther. 39°.
CALAIS, Me., 9 A.M.—Very foggy. Wind S. Ther. 35°.
ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Thick fog. Wind. S. W. Ther. 32°.
SACKVILLE, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind S. E. Ther. 34°.
HALIFAX, N. S., 9 A. M.—Hazy, Wind S. Ther. 32°.
FREDERICKTON, N. B., 9 A. M.—Cloudy and mild. Ther. 25°.
ST. JOHNS, N. F.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 30°.
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Clear. Ther. 49°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy.
S. LOUIS, Mo.—Cloudy. Ther. 44°.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Clear. Ther. 48°.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—Cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 50°.
PITTSBURG, Penn.—Showery. Ther. 54°.
BUFFALO.—Cloudy and raining. Wind W. Ther. 42°.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cloudy. Ther. 52°.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Wind S. W. Ther. 39°.
JANESVILLE, Wis.—Rainy. Ther. 42°.
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.
ROCK ISLAND—Cloudy. Ther. 42°.
FULTON, Ill.—Cloudy. Ther. 32°.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Cloudy. Ther. 39°.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—Rainy. Ther. 40°.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cloudy. Ther. 40°.
FON DU LAC, Wis.—Clear. Ther. 37°.
WILKESBARRE, Penn.—Warm and showery. Ther. 52°.
EASTON—Warm. Raining. Wind S. W.
PHILADELPHIA—Warm and showery. Wind S. W. Ther. 58°.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Sultry and wet. Ther. 52°.
OSWEGO, N. Y.—Considerable rain fell last night. Mild to-day, with indications of more rain. Ther. 52°.
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25—The weather is sultry and damp. Wind S. W. Ther. 67°. Rain fell last night.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—6 P. M.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy. Wind W.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Clear and mild. Wind S.W. Ther. 43°.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Calm and clear. Ther. 47°.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Rainy and warm. Wind. S. Ther. 59°.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Rainy. Wind S. Ther. 48°.
PITTSBURG.—Clear. Ther. 48°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Cloudy. Wind S. W. Ther. 57°.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Clear. Ther. 58°.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Clearing off. Ther. 52°.
NATCHEZ.—Cloudy. Ther. 60°.
NEW-ORLEANS, 9 A. M.—Cloudy and rainy. Ther. 60°.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. S.—Raining. Wind S.
SACKVILLE—Wind S. W. Raining. Ther. 42°.

Currency and Credit—Principles of a Sound System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The questions of Currency and Credit are once more the order of the day, and the means of so regulating them as to prevent those violent revulsions which periodically derange the business world have been widely discussed.

Some parties would return to a purely metallic currency, as if, with the business habits of the country, such an absurdity were possible. Others propose checks and balances in the present system, as if order and stability could be realized under a *régime* in which everything is left to the control of individuals and companies operating without any concert of action, unity of plan, or knowledge of the business wants and condition of the community.

Not a new idea, as far as we have seen, has been put forth. A profound ignorance seems to prevail as to the real nature of money or the circulating medium, the function it should fulfill, and the principles on which it should be based. Our most advanced Political Economists appear not to have conceived of anything different from a metallic currency, or the extension of it in the form of the present paper currency. Leaving aside all superficial inquiries as to the policy or possibility of returning to an exclusive specie currency, or of regulating properly our paper currency, we shall endeavor to show that the *real* interests of society, that is, the great producing interests of the country, require *an entirely new currency*, resting on a new basis, and representing what a currency should really represent, namely, the real wealth of the Nation, or the products of Industry, which require to be exchanged. We assert, and shall endeavor to demonstrate the truth of the four following propositions:

1. That gold and silver are a false currency, invented at an early period in human history, in half-civilized or barbaric times, and resorted to from necessity, before the state of society would admit of the establishment of a true currency; that they give rise to the greatest abuses and evils, such as the monopoly of the circulating medium by a few capitalists and corporations, to the concentration of the currency in large cities, where it is used for purposes of speculation; to the refusal of credit; to panics and revulsions; to high rates of interest, usury, &c.; that they are the tyrants of productive industry, thwarting and often preventing the exchange of products, instead of facilitating that exchange as they should do.

2. That a paper currency, like that which now exists, resting on a specie basis, is but an extension of the metallic currency, subject to all its evils and abuses, lessening some while it increases others.

3. That the evils engendered by the existing metallic and paper currency can only be remedied by the discovery and establishment of a new currency, based on new principles, and regulating its issues and credit according to new laws; that it is in vain to hope for any real improvements by patching up a false system; that it must be replaced by a new and true one.

4. That the establishment of a true currency, such as we shall propose, would secure credit at all times to whosoever is justly entitled to it, secure order and stability in the commercial world, facilitate immensely the exchange of products, encourage labor in an equal degree, establish a perfect balance between the amount of money in circulation and the products to be exchanged—that is, between the amount of circulating medium and of commercial operations; prevent stoppages in industry and crises, abolish usury, and reduce the rate of interest to the mere cost of issuing the new currency, inaugurate the reign of perfect justice and equity in the exchange of products, and secure a practical and thorough protection of home industry without resort to tariffs.

To treat this subject so as to be understood, and to explain the possibility of establishing a new currency which would produce the above important results, we must first explain briefly what money is, and the function it performs. Those who have studied political economy have no need of such explanations, but there are many who probably do not know in what money consists. As we write for them, as well as for others, a few simple statements are necessary.

What then is money?

Money is a sign, a symbol, used by common consent to represent those objects, products or commodities, which require to be exchanged, but which cannot be by direct barter. Its function then is to facilitate the exchange of products; it is a sign to which a fixed value is attached and which every one recognizes and accepts.

Money is not *real wealth*: it has no real value in itself. It matters not of what it is made or composed. Among savages, shells and arrows are used; in some parts of Abyssinia, salt; in some regions of the North, furs; in parts of Tartary, packages of pressed tea; in ancient Rome, copper bars; in most countries, gold, silver, and copper; in some paper is added. Thus, almost any substance, provided it is light and easily carried, may be used for money, provided it obtains universal confidence: bits of stamped leather, pieces of engraved bone or ivory would answer the purposes of money as well as gold and silver, provided the issues were properly regulated and guarded, and they obtained the confidence of the community; that is, if each individual was sure that every other individual would receive it in exchange for products or services which he required. Although it matters little of what substance or material a currency is composed, yet it is all important that it rests on a true basis. Now, the radical defect of our gold, silver, and paper currency is that their basis is false; they rest on a foundation which is arbitrary and unnatural; they do not represent what money really should represent—namely, *real wealth*, or the products of labor. A currency can be devised and established which will be based on a true and natural foundation, and will represent what it is its true function to represent. The discovery of such a currency is the most important practical problem to be solved in this age.

In stating that money has no real value in itself, we do not mean to say that it does not perform a useful and important service; but the difference between service and real value is as great as that between what is called *value in use and value in exchange*. We do not mean either to say that gold and silver, as metals, have not a real value; they have in the silversmith's hands, that is when used for ornamental or useful purposes, but when coined into money, that their real use is lost, and they are employed for a purpose for which paper or any cheap substance would answer. We make these remarks to meet objections which may be raised, and which might be considered as conclusive against our arguments.

A. B.

The Utah Delegate.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. BERNHISEL, the delegate from the Territory of Utah, seeks a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States Government. He alleges that, had it not been for the troops which were sent to that region with hostile intentions, there would have been presented now "no horrid front of civil war;" that they exasperated the people there. If a Commissioner were apppointed to go to Salt Lake City, he believes that an adjustment would be accomplished.

He makes no defence of BRIGHAM YOUNG, that I have heard of. The question is, saving the rights of citizens in all sections, in Territories as well as in States, whether this Government can in safety allow the Mormons to occupy the position in which they were before the incoming of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. As they grow in numbers each day, and strengthen themselves in the fastnesses of the mountains, the danger will become more terrible in our midst, and will constantly threaten and be ready at any moment to burst upon us.

It cannot be denied, then, that a peaceful solution will, strange as it may seem, complicate the matter more than ever. In any event, a bold and decided statesmanship is demanded on the part of the Administration.

X. Y.

Washington Irving in England.

Mr. CYRUS REDDING, so long associated with the poet CAMPBELL in the editorship of the *New Monthly*, has just published in London three volumes of *Fifty Years' Reminiscences of Cotemporaries*, from which we take the following:

"WASHINGTON IRVING, now, I think, seventy-four or seventy-five years old, was in England. An acquaintance with the author of *Knickerbocker* and *Salmagundi* could not but be agreeable. I forget to whom I was indebted for the introduction, but I used to meet him frequently, as well as the American Minister, Dr. MCLANE. There was a pleasant breakfast given at CAMPBELL'S one Sunday, when I was present. IRVING, more than commonly serious and sedate, gentlemanly and mild in manner, gave no idea either in person or conversation of a writer of works of humor. I mean not the humor that is at present in fashion, consisting of a bad pun, or some light sentence with a point sometimes blunt enough, or perhaps some ridiculous image, but that real wit in which SIDNEY SMITH excelled, and which runs through a whole work, pervading every line. He was somewhat taciturn. At evening parties, or after dinner, when the wine circulated freely, I never heard a jest from his lips. He was made a lion of at times by some who looked at a republican as a creature that had come into the world among the superfluities of mortalities. His sketches of scenes remarkable in English history, his pictures of the manners of the old country, and not a single censure cast on the mad monarch who separated the English family forever, made him tolerated by the exclusively loyal, with a "who would think it?" When my friend ANDREWS was in Tacuman, where an Englishman had never been before, the people thought the English had tails—a notion once inculcated by the Spanish *padres*, to make the Protestants disliked. So a fiery son of exclusive loyalty once looked upon a republican. He did not give him a tail, indeed, but thought him a Jacobin—a being much worse than a *lusus naturæ* with such an appendage.

IRVING told me that he was much pleased with Spain, where he wrote his *Tales of the Alhambra*. He had found the common people and peasantry a well-disposed, single-minded race. He had lived, he said, some months in the Alhambra, with only an old woman for an attendant, and could bear witness to many virtues in the humbler classes which could not be said to belong to their superiors. I have an idea that he composed his literary works with exceeding care and great slowness. He has since retired to a villa on the shores of the Hudson, to that state "where peace and quiet love to dwell," so desirable in age, that kind of "retreat from care" which GOLDSMITH lamented never could be his—may he continue long to enjoy it. The last time I saw IRVING, if I recollect rightly, was remarkable for the presence in the party of Mrs. SIDDONS; CAMPBELL and LOCKHART, too, were of the number. What havoc death has made since! While IRVING, soothing the descent of existence with the best of comforters, his books, leads the life of a philosopher. He has seen enough of the world to know its value, a thing seldom known until we learn, too late, the dear price of the time we have wasted in pursuing its frivolities, and over-estimating its worthlessness. IRVING cannot but be happy to have escaped from the intrigues of state affairs, and the class of those whose polished manners only add a grace to the unseemliness of convenience. There was nothing striking in the physiognomy of IRVING; it was reflective in expression. His stature was about the middle height; he was sallow of complexion, with dark eyes, while his countenance impressed the observer rather with amiability than intellectual power. America may well be proud of him, as she justly is of her BRYANT and CHANNING, amidst the crowd of upstarts whom cupidity stamps with a surreptitious renown on both sides of the Atlantic.

Resistance in Northern Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 19.

Governor VIDAURRI, of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has declared for resistance against the recent *coup d'état* at the Capital, and issued a proclamation calling his people to arms in support of the Constitution of 1857, by it overturned. Matamoras also, and the people of Tamaulipas generally, with Governor GARZA at their head, had refused to accede to the new order of things, and civil war seemed inevitable. In the meantime General MORENO stood faithful, and the *Flag* of the 13th, latest date, records the following:

"We learn from a private source that a schooner arrived off Brazos Santiago with troops from Tampico, sent by orders of General MORENO. Its commander is said to have sent a dispatch to Colonel GARCIA, of Matamoras, telling him to evacuate that port or he would immediately compel him to do so by the armed forces at his command. We cannot say whether this is true or not, but it came from a gentleman who lives in Matamoras, and was believed by him to be true."

We cannot but hope this will prove untrue. It is quite certain, however, that troops are being collected at Monterey and elsewhere, in large numbers, and unless this party or that give way, a bloody civil war in Northern, as well as Central and Southern Mexico, must ensue.

Obituary.

Mr. Zebedee Cook died at his house, at South Framingham, Mass., on Sunday evening, aged 72. He had been for some years a resident of the City of New-York, but, for the greater part of his active life, he did business in Boston, and resided here or in the neighborhood. His commanding figure and amiable countenance are yet freshly remembered among us. He was a man of generous temper, kind heart, and cordial manners; to whom his friends were much and deservedly attached. He was a zealous and active member of the Whig Party, and often represented Boston in the House of Representatives.—*Boston Courier.*

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—The crusade commenced against dealers in lottery policies is being prosecuted with vigor. WM. T. MORTON, whose office is in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets; CHARLES MILLER, of No. 26 Sheriff-street, and JOHN EDWARDS, of No. 100 Whitehall-street, were yesterday brought before the Mayor charged with selling lottery policies, and committed to answer the charge in $1,500 bail each. Eleven persons have altogether been committed thus far, and their trial set down for the next term of the Court of General Sessions. It is estimated that previous to the 1st of January there were about 500 offices in the City devoted exclusively to the sale of lottery policies. Since the new Mayor has come into power nearly one-half of the offices have been closed.

OMNIBUS DRIVERS BEFORE THE MAYOR.—The passage of the recent ordinance prohibiting omnibus drivers from stopping in front of theatres and places of amusement to solicit passengers, happily is not likely to prove a dead letter. SAMUEL MCKEE, of the Fourth-avenue Line, and JAMES LITTLE and PATRICK MCMONNEGHAN, of the Wall-street line, were yesterday arraigned before the Mayor on complaint of violating the ordinance. They were each fined, and told that on being complained of a second time, their licenses would be taken from them.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—E. J. MCLANE, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Brownsville, was murdered a few days since, by a Mexican. The Mexican and his wife were quarreling, when Mr. MCLANE happened to pass by their *jacal*, and entering, interfered. The Mexican turned upon him and stabbed him to the heart. He died instantly. The inhabitants of Brownsville at once assembled, and hung the murderer to a large tree in front of JOHN YOUNG'S store, on Liberty-street. Mr. MCLANE is the gentlemen who recently killed a desperado named ROBINSON, in Brownsville, who attacked him in his office while he was writing a warrant for his arrest. He has lived for many years on the Rio Grande, has had a number of difficulties, but has always been on the right side, and was a terror to all desperadoes and evil doers.

JACKSON-STREET FERRY FRANCHISE.—A ten-years' lease of the franchises for running a ferry from Jackson-street, East River, to Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday by the Comptroller, and was purchased by JAMES WILSON, at $500 a year. The conditions under which this sale is made are the same as those of the Union Ferry Company, as far as applicable. The purchaser of the ferry lease and the appendages is required to pay a sum equal to 20 per cent. of the annual rent, in case he executes a lease, with the usual covenants, otherwise this first installment is forfeited to the Corporation. He is also required to execute a bond, with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for punctual quarterly payment of the rent, and for the faithful performance of the covenants of the lease. The Corporation assume no expense in connection with the slip, bulkhead or pier during the lease. The party that has purchased the lease will be allowed till May, or longer if necessary, to put the ferry into operation.

A ferry from the foot of Jackson-street, or Gouverneur-slip, to a point near the Navy Yard has long been needed by the inhabitants of the Seventh Ward, and particularly by those who have business at the Navy Yard and in that vicinity.

ARREST OF THE GOSHEN BANK ROBBERS.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "Sometime in November the Goshen Bank of New-York was robbed of $30,000 in bills of that Bank. Hearing that money of this description to quite an amount had been offered to some of our bankers, officers GALLAGHER, WHITE, MCKINSTREY, and officer TYLER, of Buffalo, looked around for the mysterious financiers. A short time before the leaving of the 5:45 Cincinnati train, on Wednesday evening, one of the financiers offered some of this money for a ticket at the office in the dépôt. The officers were on hand and grabbed the man, searched him, and found $4,796 in the above-described money upon his person. His accomplice, in the confusion, escaped. This morning officers WHITE and TYLER left for New-York City with the man.

☞ **Dalson's American Solidified Milk.**—The Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine in their special report on this article say, "it is not only available as a substitute for milk, but is in fact pure milk itself. There is no loss of any nutritive material." It will keep for years—neither time nor climate affects its sweetness and nutritious properties. General depot No. 23 South-st.

☞ **Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,**
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Wigs, Toupees and Hair Dye of the** very best quality and at moderate prices, always on hand and made to order; also, theatrical wigs, whiskers and moustaches. Private rooms for applying the dye at
G. RAUCHFUSS', No. 13 Chambers-st.

☞ **Chessmen and Dominoes below Cost.**
Chessmen and Dominoes below cost at
ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William-st.
Opposite Platt-st.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at his residence, No. 74 West 20th st., JOHN STEWART, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, MARIA ANNE, wife of Michael Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren place, (Charles st.,) on Friday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 25, ELI H. MOORE, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother-in-law, Wm. B. Silber, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Sampson Moore, No. 307 West 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, FANNY ATTRIDGE, the beloved wife of John Attridge, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 286 3d st., at 12 o'clock, this day.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, ANN MARIA, wife of John C. Tucker, and daughter of Jacob Hoppock, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 30 West 14th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MEYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, SARAH M. HOPPER, wife of John S. Meyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 166 West 34th st., at 9½ o'clock on Wednesday morning.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 23, at his late residence, No. 518 Greenwich-st., after a short and painful illness, WILLIAM H., eldest son of James W. and Francis E. Collins, aged 21 years, 5 months and 12 days. His last words were: "Father, don't leave me."

NORTHROP.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 25, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. AARON L. NORTHROP, at her late residence, No. 265 East Broadway.

HALL.—At Hoboken, on Monday, Jan. 25, CHARLES SEYMOUR, son of Francis B. Hall, aged 23 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, from his father's residence, No. 28 1st-st., Hoboken.

HANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, of small-pox, WILLIAM EDWARD HANCE, in the 40th year of his age. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from No. 122 Livingston-st., this morning, at 10 o'clock.

SCHILLING.—At Hastings upon-Hudson, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, of disease of the heart, HERMANN, only son of Hermann and Caroline M. Schilling, aged 18 years, 3 months and 22 days.

MESEROLE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, Mr. PETER A. MESEROLE, aged 47 years, 1 month and 1 day.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church of Newtown, without further invitation.

ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 26, of inflammation of the lungs, RUTHA ANN MATILDA, widow of the late Alexander Robertson, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her son in law, near Hackensack, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
Beautiful Gold Watches for Ladies, all descriptions.
Gentlemen's Gold Watches,
Silver Watches.
A written guarantee given with every Watch.
Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets,
Gold Chains of all kinds,
Diamond Rings,
And all kinds of Jewelry.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

HAPPY HUSBAND AND WIFE.
BY MARY E. FULLER.

Where have you been so long,
Mary, my darling?
Where have you been so long,
Mary, my darling?
What makes your step so light?
What makes your eye so bright?
Ah, tell, and tell me right,
Mary, my darling.

I've been to Broadway, dear,
Six seventy-seven;
I've been to Broadway, dear,
Six seventy-seven;
Watches and jewelled rings,
Brooches and priceless things,
EVANS each moment flings
Over his counter.

Were you so lucky, then,
Mary, my darling?
Were you so lucky, then,
Mary, my darling?
Radiant was Mary's look,
Book after book she took,
And as each book she shook,
Out fell a present.

Our new descriptive catalogues, containing inducements to Agents, and other particulars, mailed free to any address upon application to EVANS & CO.,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York City.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk.

CITY LOTS WANTED FOR CASH.—About 7,000 square feet of land for manufacturing purposes, somewhere within one and a half miles of the Battery. Vacant land on a corner, for the sake of light, preferred. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 329 Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is recommended by all the most eminent physicians as the most valuable remedy in use for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, and all diseases arising from a SCROFULOUS or IMPOVERISHED STATE OF THE BLOOD. Warranted pure, and prepared from fresh Codfish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., successors to Hegeman, Clark & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

BEAUTY,
BRILLIANCY,
ECONOMY.
The greatest light ever introduced.
PLATT & BRO.,
Agents for the sale of Breckenridge Coal Oil, and Manufacturers of Improved Coal-Oil Lamps. The cheapest and most brilliant Light ever introduced, gas not excepted. No. 290 Greenwich-st., second door from Chambers, New-York.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation, consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Barèges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Maretz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mous. de Laines, all qualities.
Printed Barèges.
Barège Robes à Volants and à Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Perçales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in Chintz colors.
Veil Barèges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.
"BISCHOFF's" "SEMPER IDEM."
"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros du Rhines.
M. RUBINACCI'S Sewings.
VERITA'S Italian Cravats.
WOOLENS.
HILGER BROTHERS' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths.
Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.,
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
EMBRACING
HICKS' RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,
AND LICENSED UNDER HOWE'S PATENT.
Manufactured corner Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston.
OFFICE NO. 262 BROADWAY,
New-York.

THOSE PLATED TEA SETS!
They are beautiful, very beautiful—and cheap, very cheap, especially the "Charter Oak" pattern. They are sold in full sets of six pieces, or separately, with the exception of the sugar and cream cups, which (like John Anderson and his wife) should be kept "thegither." For sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DEAN! DEAN!! DEAN!!!
Corner Broadway and 20th-st., is the same family as the one in Broadway opposite Astor-place.
The Cakes, Pastry, Ice Cream and Confectionery are the same.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—HYATT'S Pulmonic Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him. Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

FOR SIX YEARS MY ONGUENT HAS been used by thousands of beardless and hairless people. Why? Because it never fails to force the beard or hair to grow within forty-two days from the first application. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 23½ Spruce st; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 1 Exchange-st., Albany.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

NEIL'S PATENT SAFETY STIRRUP.—Every lady who exercises on horseback should be supplied with one of these excellent life-preservers. They are also adapted for army use. For sale by HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, No. 8 Maiden-lane. Also J. NIELL, Yorkville.

COAL.—SHERIFF'S SALE OF COAL AT AUCTION Will be sold THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the coal yard corner of Stanton and Orchard sts., about 900 tons of Red and White Ash coal, by order of H. CROMBIE, Deputy Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.

EARLY SPRING DRY GOODS.
GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE
At No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.,
THE ENTIRE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF G. B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,
(Formerly at No. 767 Broadway,)
And removed to the first named address,
For greater convenience of sale.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
PRINTED BAREGES AND ROBES,
NEW SPRING SILKS,
DELAINES, MUSLINS AND CALICOES,
TABLE AND OTHER LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS AND HOSIERY,
Consisting chiefly of Importations
Intended for the ensuing Spring,
And which, on account of late disastrous times,
Must now be forced
TO ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of the assignees.
TERMS, CASH ONLY.
Sale now on.
Store opened at 10 and close at 6 o'clock.

LAST WEEK
OF THE GREAT SALE BY ASSIGNEES,
At Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.
Unprecedented bargains in
Rich Plain and Fancy Dress Silks,
Lace and Muslin Draperies and Curtains.
First-class Linen Goods
in
Damask Table-cloths, Napkins, Towelings,
Diapers, Shirtings, &c., &c.
Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
The above sale must terminate on the 1st day of February, by order of the Assignees.

EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
100 dozen Gents' colored-border Linen C. Handkerchiefs, 25 cents each.
100 dozen Ladies' French Grass Linen do., 25c. and 38c. each.
200 dozen Ladies' hemstitched Cambric do., $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
A large lot of Marseilles and Linen Sets, slightly soiled, 75 cents each.
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Sets, from 62½c. to $2 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS
In 4-4 LINENS.
500 PIECES at
25, 30, and 35 cents per yard.
Also,
REAL BARNSLEY AND SCOTCH DAMASKS,
much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RICH COLORED PLAID SILKS AT $1 PER YARD,
For Evening Dresses.
Full Boiled Silks, Rich Lustre.
Also, Rich China Silks, Light Colors,
For 10s. per yard, greatly reduced.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & CO., Cloaks, Cloaks, BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway. No. 473 Broadway.
Stock of CLOAKS selling off
At greatly reduced prices.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be offered
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

DAMAGED IRISH LINENS, LINEN TABLE-cloths, Damask Diaper, Towels, Napkins, Sheeting, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Alpacas, Muslins, Ginghams, Black Silks, Velvets, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

Later from Yucatan.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE SAVAGES RENEWED.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 19.

By the brig *N. Stetson*, Captain TRENIS, arrived yesterday from Campeachy the 6th inst., and Sisal the 10th, we have several days' later advices from that distracted country, the very latest possible. Negotiations for peace between the two political parties have thus far proved utterly fruitless, and the general relations of the combatants show no material change. The Government forces are still encamped beneath the walls of Campeachy, while the revolutionists within the town show no disposition to make concession of whatever kind.

The last attempt at negotiation was made the first few days of the present month, soon after the news of the recent *coup d'état* at the federal capital reached the peninsula. The new order of things was seconded not only at Campeachy, but at Sisal and Merida, by both political parties; and this with the retirement of General BARRERA, and the succession of PERAZA, a less objectionable man, to the executive power, seems to have offered a fair basis of an arrangement. Governor PERAZA visited Campeachy in person and was there courteously met by General GARCIA, leader of the revolutionists, and everything for a time promised a speedy end of this most unnatural war. All at once, however, on the 4th, some offence seems to have been given, and negotiations were suddenly broken off, and up to our latest dates no attempt had been made to renew them. Judging from the tone of the Campeachy *Bulletin*, nothing will now satisfy the revolutionists but their complete and final triumph.

In the meantime the Indian savages have again emerged from their hiding-places and are committing fearful depredations in various parts of the country. The week ending the 26th a band of 150, under the lead of one RUIZ, overran several plantations in the vicinity of Chivic, and after putting to death all who chanced to fall into their hands, laid waste everything, even to the growing crops, as far as possible, to be found thereon. What will be the end of this war of races no one can tell. All the available troops and resources of the State are fast being spent by the dominant people in an unheard-of war among themselves, and the time will soon come when they will be unable, all combined, to make head against the savages.

As to the besieged in Campeachy, they seem to be provided with everything necessary to holding out to the last—ammunition, provisions, &c.; besides, they have, as yet, free communication along the whole coast, whence, indeed, their supplies come. The Government forces have the same free communication with all parts of the interior, and hold, besides, the port of Sisal, so that there would seem to be no probability of a speedy close, except by some fortunate accident, of this singular and most suicidal war.

THE UTICA FIRE.—The Utica *Herald* gives the following account of the damage by the recent fire in Genesee-street: The building destroyed belonged to E. M. GILBERT, and was insured for $2,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company. Loss is estimated at $4,000. The stock of goods of Mr. S. A. GILBERT was all destroyed, except a trifling amount which may be recovered from the cellar. His loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000, on which there is an insurance of $23,000, in the following companies: Long Island, $5,000; Washington, (Providence,) $5,000; Western, (Mass.,) $3,400; Metropolitan, $3,300; Howard, $3,300; Ætna, $4,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

THE GREAT FAILURE.
THE BUSTS OF GOETHE AND SCHILLER.
THE LIBRARIAN'S STORY.
DAYLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT.
SOMETHING ABOUT PICTURES.
CRETINS AND IDIOTS.
AMOURS DE VOYAGE.
MY AQUARIUM.
THE QUEEN OF THE RED CHESSMEN.
DAYBREAK.
TEA.
THE OLD BURYING-GROUND.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
BERANGER.
A TIFFIN OF PARAGRAPHS.
THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
NEW-ENGLAND MINISTERS.
A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE KANSAS USURPATION.
SONNET.
ART.
LITERARY NOTICES.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the ATLANTIC to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first number, or with any subsequent one.

CLUBS.

For ten dollars the publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage.

Clergymen and Postmasters will receive the periodical for two dollars a year. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

NORTON'S FIRST BOOK OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY. PRICE 50 CENTS.
PORTER'S FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The above elementary works are prepared in a catechetical form for young beginners, by Professor W. A. Norton and Professor John A. Porter, both of Yale College. Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.
Publishers of Porter's Chemistry and Parker's Philosophy.

CURTIS' LITTLE SINGER OR PRIMARY SCHOOL VOCALIST.

Designed for public and private schools. This work, prepared by George H. Curtis, is commended to all teachers who are looking for the best music book for schools. Price 50 cents. Published by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.
Publishers of Curtis & Nash's School Vocalist.

NO. 4 OF PARKER & WATSON'S NEW SERIES OF NATIONAL READERS.

Just published. Price 75 cents.
A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John st.,
Publishers of Parker & Watson's series of National School Readers and Speller.

DEFINITION OF "PERFECTION."

A little girl at country school
Was told to define "Perfection;"
Now we shall see she was no fool,
And needed no correction:
"You know, ma'am, that the other day
I went to New-York City.
I took a walk along Broadway,
To see all that was pretty;
The store of RANNEY met my gaze,
Number two ninety-three,
I started, with a sweet amaze,
And entered, then, to see;
Such sights I never saw before—
Of books a rare collection;
Now surely, Madam, this great store
Deserves the name—"PERFECTION."
Pleased was the mistress, and she smiled,
And filled with glad surprise,
She kissed the fair and gentle child,
So beautiful and wise.

Every purchaser of a book at the great American Gift Book House No. 293 Broadway, receives a valuable present on the spot. This is no game of chance or hazard, but a legitimate business arrangement. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

OUR FIRST ACHIEVEMENT IN PUBLISHing has been to produce, at a moderate price, a first-rate work for the farmer, the gardener, and all possessing rural tastes, in city or country. We now make this known to the world for its benefit and ours. The February number of the AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE is now ready for delivery at No. 7 Beekman-st., room No. 17. Price 13 cents single number; 20 cents for January and February numbers. Canvassing agents wanted. Apply as above.

AUTOGRAPHS, AUTOGRAPHS.—NOW ready, NORTON'S Catalogue of 3,000 Autograph Letters, Documents, Maps, Coins, &c., relative to America, being the most complete collection ever offered for sale. This catalogue will be mailed to any address, on receipt of three postage stamps. CHARLES B. NORTON,
Agent for Libraries, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—OSCAR COLE'S LODGE, NO. 241, meets THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan 27, 1858. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the W. M.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary P. T.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 7 P. M., at the Repository, No 351 Broadway. Subject—*The Cut-off in Steam Engines.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION.—THE EXecutive Committee are requested to meet THIS EVENING, 27th inst., punctually, at 7 o'clock.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
BENJ. PRICE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

"AUSTRALIA."—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young gentleman of respectability, returning to the Australian Colonies and New-Zealand, whose connections there are first-rate, would be pleased to execute commissions or other business. Satisfactory references or security can be given. Address W. HAYS, Box No. 1,217 Post-Office New-York.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 38 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WORLD HAS NOT WITNESSED,
NOR HAS THE PUBLIC CONCEIVED,
the wholly unparalleled success in the whole history of the drama, as that which has attended the production of the
PIONEER PATRIOT;
Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Decidedly, and without dispute, the
ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY
—not manufactured from foreign materials—presented to the public this season, and now enjoying
A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE
and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of
COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY,
of the same name, is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ESTABLISHMENT, and has created an
ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,
on account of its naturalness, its beauty, and its force, throughout the country. It will be repeated
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27,
In the AFTERNOON, at 3½, as well as in the
EVENING at 7 o'clock,
with the following effective cast:

Walter Lancy, an aged patriot............Mr. Bridgeman
Philip Lancy, his son, Isabella's lover....J. Hardenbergh
Jocko, the ape-negro............H. Watkins
Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path Mrs. C. Howard

The other characters by the rest of the Company, including Patriots, Continentalers, Tories, Indians, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I.

SCENE 1—Western New-York—The Tories and their fiendish plans.
SCENE 2—Lancy's farm on the banks of the Mohawk—The Maid of the War-Path—Sudden appearance of the Ape Negro—Fugitives guided by Jocko—The Patriot's home in flames.
SCENE 3—The fugitives and their pursuers—New dangers—"Quick! quick! conceal yourself!"—The avenging axe—The death-yell—The escape.
SCENE 4—The Bradbrooks foiled of their victim Van Swart's offer—"Two hundred dollars, and I'll bring the gal!"—The bargain.
SCENE 5—Room in Fort Schuyler—Col. Gansevoort, the gallant defender—The British General demands a surrender—The noble resolve—"Victory or death."
SCENE 6—Sleeping apartment of Isabel—Van Swart in a new character—Abduction of Isabel Carlton—Moses and his prize.
SCENE 7—Interior of Fort Schuyler by moonlight—Moses leaps from the walls, bearing away Isabel Carlton—The garrison in arms—Jocko's sacrifice—Effective and imposing tableau.

ACT II.

SCENE 1—Room in the fort—Walter Lancy and his son—Phillis to be sent to her mistress.
SCENE 2—British camp—Tent of the Tory leader—Isabel a captive—Isabel to be forced into marriage—A living death—Appearance of Jocko in the British camp—Jocko astonishes a Britisher—Ceremony interrupted—"The enemy! the enemy!"—Sudden breaking up of the British camp—Isabel carried off by her persecutors.
SCENE 3—At Fort Schuyler—Confusion in the enemy's camp—Love and philosophy—Return of Jocko.
SCENE 4—Attic room in the house of Walbridge, the Tory—Isabel and her attendant—Jocko at the window—The Negro's flying exit—The Tory's rage.
SCENE 5—The dark wood—The fugitive—Escape of Isabel—Philip in the hands of his enemies—"SEE HOW A PATRIOT CAN DIE!"

ACT III.

SCENE 1—Hunting grounds of the Mohawk—Nathan Bradbrook bartering for Philip's scalp—Death of Mountain Ash—Rescue of Philip.
SCENE 2—Fort Schuyler—Isabel's despondency.
SCENE 3—Vicinity of the Mohawk—Philip disguised as Kanandagea.
SCENE 4—Magoon's House—the Tory Plotters.
SCENE 5—Cavern of the Tory Band on the mountain top, and view of distant country—sudden disappearance of the Tory sentinel—the ambuscade—arrest of the Tory band—THRILLING TABLEAU!

ACT IV.

SCENE 1—Banks of the Mohawk—Nathan Bradbrook and his son on the watch—Philip and Jocko poisoned—Isabel again in the power of her persecutors.
SCENE 2—Room at Fort Schuyler—the abduction of Isabel discovered.
SCENE 3—Sick chamber of Philip Lancy—his convalescence.
SCENE 4—House of Nathan Bradbrook—Isabel will keep her dying father's pledge—the Maiden's Prayer.
SCENE 5—Guy Bradbrook and his victim—the last blow.
LAST SCENE—Mansion and grounds of Nathan Bradbrook—Philip as Kanandagea—Nathan's surprise—the moment of happiness is the moment of victory—"the fool's wrongs avenged"—the ape-negro again his master's preserver—appearance of the Continentals—desperate hand-to-hand conflict—GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE PIONEER PATRIOT—union of Philip to the Maid of the War-Path—"Burgoyne has surrendered to General Gates"—from every Patriot's heart the shout goes forth, "AMERICA WILL BE FREE!"

OTHER AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, the interesting moral drama BEWARE THE TEMPTER; OR, THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS; besides, Dancing and the laughable farce of THE IRISH HAYMAKER.

A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, recently executed for the murder of Mr. Moses, is now among the curiosities of this establishment.

The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

At the urgent solicitation of numerous patrons the Management has determined to present, for positively Three Nights Only,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Which was pronounced, during its recent successful run of Seven Weeks, to be as near an approach to perfection as is attainable.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858,
The grand romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Carlos, an Adventurer, Marquis del Monte, }..........Mr. Jordan
Captain de Lascours..........Mr. Wheatleigh
Barabas, a sailor..........Mr. Jefferson
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Marie de Lascours, } Miss Laura Keene

The Field of Ice, the Aurora Borealis, the Storm, and the Breaking-up of the Frozen Deep, have been universally regarded as Gems of Dramatic Art.

Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 30, when will be performed, for the first time, Cyril Turner's adaptation of Charles Reade's popular novel, entitled WHITE LIES, with a powerful cast, appropriate scenery, &c.

Balcony Chairs, 50 cents. Can be secured during the day. Doors open at 6½. Performances to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GRAND FESTIVAL
THIS AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, upon which occasion, in conjunction with the
STERLING NOVELTIES
and
TRICKS OF THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
the gymnastic troupe, composed of the
HANDSOMEST MEN
in the profession, will appear; and
PAULINE AND COQUETTE,
the thorough-bred dancing mares, will be introduced, for the first time, by Mr. H. Whitty. To-night, the
AMERICAN HUMORIST
and all the
NATURAL WONDERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director..........J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns..........Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Jan. 27,
CINDERELLA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor..........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents, | Pit..........12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
To be followed by the beautiful Drama, entitled,
THE DREAM AT SEA.
To conclude with the Farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858,
The entertainment commences with the Drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE.
To be followed by the Drama of
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the
LORD OF THE ISLES.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the entire strength of the great Model Company.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Brilliant success of the NEW RED PETTICOAT.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of CYMBELINE, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1: may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton st.; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

CONCERT.—A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Widows' Fund of the American Female Guardian Society. Tickets may be had at HALL'S Music Store, RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, and at the office, Home Chapel.

AMUSEMENTS

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.—SEASON OF 1858.—WM. MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) MOSENTHAL, (Violin,) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of
SIX MATINEES,
to be given on SATURDAYS, (Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 1 o'clock, at the Hall of the
SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
Union-square, by kind permission of Mr. Gorham D. Abbott.

The programme of the six Matinées will be found below.

Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and SCHUBERTH & CO., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinées..........$4
Three admissions to the six Matinées..........10
Single tickets for each Matinée..........1
Three tickets for each Matinée..........2

PROGRAMME.

IST MATINEE—Jan. 30.—1. Quartet—(In D dur.)—No. 3, Beethoven. 2. Trio. Piano, Viola and Violoncello, Volkman. 3. Solo. Piano. 4. Quartet. (In A moll,) No. 1, Schumann.
IID MATINEE—Feb. 13.—1. Quartet—(B dur.)—Haydn. 2. Sonate. Piano, Beethoven. 3. Solo. Violin. 4. Solo. Piano. 5. Octet—(In Es dur.)—Mendelssohn.
IIID MATINEE—Feb. 27.—1. Quartet—(E moll.)—No. 8, Beethoven. 2. Sonate—(D moll.)—Violin and Piano, Schumann. 3. Trio, Wolff.
IVTH MATINEE—March 13.—1. Quartet—(D dur.)—No. 10, Mozart. 2. Andante and Variations. For two pianos, Schumann. 3. Quartet—(G dur.)—First movement. Allegro, Schubert. 4. Trio—(D dur.)—Piano, Beethoven.
VTH MATINEE—March 27.—1. Quartet—(F dur.)—No. 2, Schumann. 2. Sonate. Piano and Violin—(A dur.)—Beethoven. 3. Concerto. For two Pianos, Bach.
VITH MATINEE—April 17.—1. Quartet—(Es. dur.)—No. 12, Beethoven. 2. Solo. Piano. 3. Chaconne, Bach. 4. Quintet. Piano—(Es. dur.)—Schumann.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway. MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of A WINTER'S TALE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, second part of HENRY IV.

Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; from Mr. C. W. Polman, No. 107 East 14th-st., and at the door on the evenings of the Readings.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1858.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

The 50-cent Admission Tickets (only) can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BREUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores; and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

BELL LECTURE, WILLIAMSBURG.

Subject—*The Gentlewoman.* By Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of New-York, will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., to aid in procuring a Bell for the Free Church erected by Rev. ALVAH GUION, corner of Conselyea and Lorimer sts. Doors open at 7. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents., at the door.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of the series at the lecture room in the library in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freaks of Fortune and their Lesson.* Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500. EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

PROGRAMME OF CONCURRENCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO:

1. The Theatre shall be constructed on a rectangular lot, 435 palms wide and 600 deep, situated between two rows of houses, facing on one side the "Praza da Acclamacao," (line A of the plan,) and on the other side a street parallel to said line. The Theatre will have its front on the Praza, its lateral sides on two streets, and on its rear a space extending to the next street.

2. The Theatre will have suitable dimensions for great performances, such as lyric operas, ballets, pantomimes and public festivals.

3. It must have the necessary accommodations for two complete companies of singers and dancers.

4. It must be constructed according to the modern system, and adapted to the climate of Rio Janeiro. Copies or servile imitations of other theatres are not admitted.

5. The machinery and apparatus must be of the most perfect system, and such that their management might require the least possible number of working men.

6. All the precautions against conflagration must be taken.

7. It must be lighted by gas, and have a purifier. All means must be adopted to purify the air of the hall, and to cool it, especially in Summer.

8. The hall must have five lines of boxes. The diameter of the pit must not exceed 90 palms.

9. An Imperial Box is to be formed in the further end of the hall for the gala days, and for the other days a box must be put up next to the proscenium for the Imperial Family; one and the other having a separate entrance, a resting saloon, a room for the service of tea and refreshments, and the necessary dependencies.

10. The Theatre will have easy communications, large entrances, sheltered from rain, large staircases, and different doors of egress, not only in front, but also on the sides.

11. The materials employed in the construction must be ash-colored granite, good unhewn stone, good brick, the best plastering mortar, the best timber, iron, stucco, and artificial marbles.

12. The plans, beside all the graphic demonstrations, need to be accompanied by notes or explanations which may illustrate what the design cannot fully specify.

13. The principal plans will be made in the proportion of one to a hundred, and expressed in palms. These dimensions must be applied to:
The draft of the basis of the edifice;
Those of the first and second lines of boxes;
The prospect of the front, that of the opposite side, and those of the lateral faces, which must be symmetrically equal;
The two longitudinal and transversal sections of the whole building both traversing the vertical line of the centre of the hall.
The other designs must be abridged.

14. In the Department of State for the Affairs of the Empire the concurrents will receive the design of the lot on which the Theatre is to be built, and with it a copy of this programme, as well as the necessary instructions.

15. A space of nine months, to be counted fifteen days after the publication of this Programme, is allowed for the presentation of the plan, and at the expiration of this term the concurrence will be closed.
Two months more will be granted to the concurrents who reside out of the Empire, if within the first space of nine months they have sent to the Imperial Government, through the Brazilian Legation, their schedules and numbers.

16. The concurrents will send their works to the Department of the Empire, and this will forward them to the Commission appointed by the Government for their judgment. These works must be accompanied by a closed schedule, containing the sign or anagram with which the concurrents might have marked their plans, together with their names, country and address.

17. The works of the concurrents will be judged soon after the second space of the two months mentioned in Art. 15; and after the conclusion of the examination they will be exposed to the public in the Academy of Fine Arts for fifteen days.

18. The verbal process of the judgment has to explain the reasons of preference with all clearness, and will be published in the papers.

19. After the judgment the schedules belonging to the preferred concurrents will be opened, the others will remain closed to be sent back to their owners.

20. The author of the plans that might be adopted will receive the premium of twenty contos, in the currency of the country, (above $10,000.)

21. If the execution of the plans adopted is committed to the author of the same plans, (which entirely depends on the decision of the Government,) the author will receive, in addition to the premium mentioned in the preceding article, the reward of two per cent. on the cost of the work, not including the cost or value of the lot.

22. Beside the premium of Art. 20 there will be two more premiums, one of eight contos, (above $4,000,) and another of four, (above $2,000,) for the two authors who, according to the classification made by the commission of judgment, immediately follow the author of the adopted plans.

23. The plans rewarded will not be returned.
MARQUIS DE OLINDA.

PALACE OF RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 12, 1857.

N. B.—1. The plan of the lot alluded to in Art. 1 is to be found at the Brazilian Legation in Washington, and at the Brazilian Consulate in New-York.

2. The space of nine months mentioned in the 15th article is to be counted from the 13th November last, date of the publication of this programme in Rio Janeiro.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY YOUNG woman of high respectability, with long and undoubted City reference; understands meats, poultry, pies, puddings, &c.; most excellent washer and ironer; is particularly neat and efficient in her duties. Also, a desirable young woman with excellent City reference, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; will accept of moderate wages. Apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game soups, pastry and bread. Also as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and waitress, as laundress, as a first-class cook, and to do general housework in the city or country, by faithful, industrious young women. Call at No. 124 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, the one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter; or to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given from their last place; call at No. 220 East 23d st., third floor, back room No. 3, can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing, if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., near 8th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, BY man and wife, (Protestants;) they understand everything regarding a farm, and have the best of reference. Also, a situation by a lady's maid, who wants to travel in Europe or California. Also, by a first class cook; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No 24 3d-av. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 8; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, capable and trusty, whose references are undoubted, apply at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to assist with the chamberwork; has lived with families of the best respectability, and the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, (American,) wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 194 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse or waiter, or would cook, wash and iron for a small private family, and has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 2d-av., room No. 10—front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day or week in genteel families, Call at No. 137 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 36 Hamersley-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread; can come well recommended. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, does up linen in style; will do the work of a private family; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair-dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as cook one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, or to do general housework. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is an excellent cook washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 East 13th-st. The best of reference from last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 97 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and doing up fine muslins; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a neat young Protestant woman. Has excellent City references Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other, called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL ST.

BOARDING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GENTLEMAN, professor of music, who has spent these last ten years in Paris, full board in a private American family, in New-York or Brooklyn, in return for lessons of music, or of the German or French languages. Address, C. A., Post-Office, Box No. 2,807. References: Henry W. Bellows, D. D., No. 8 Gramercy Park; Marcus Spring, Esq., No. 145 Broadway; Th. Victor, Esq., No. 93 Pearl-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $14 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTOR House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season. C. A. STETSON.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 50 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No 86 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a fine, well-furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without partial board. Unquestionable references required. For further particulars address H. C. S., Box C., office of this paper.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished front room and bedroom attached, to single gentlemen, without board, in house No. 4 Bond-st.; also, several single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NOS. 38 and 40 Howard-st., first door from the corner of Broadway, with or without board. Also, two basement rooms.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, NO. 149 GRAND STREET.—Female servants will find this a clean, respectable home while out of place. Charges reasonable Fare plain and good. Excellent situations are here obtained.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURishing school for young ladies in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire an accomplished and thorough education would be enjoyed. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New York, and trains boys practically for business. They acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book-keepers. Terms from $15 to $25 for the full commercial course. Two $5 seats for writing vacant.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE pupils daily for class or private instruction in penmanship, book keeping and arithmetic, at the rooms No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY RHETORICAL Exhibition of the Senior Class in Union Theological Seminary, will take place in the Chapel of the Seminary, at No 9 University place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE. JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPARALLELED BARGAIN.—AN UNsurpassed-toned, full 7-octave rosewood double round piano-forte for sale; been in use a short time; finished very rich and magnificent; rich pearl keys, superb carved legs; City makers, with full warrantee; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; cost $600; price $300. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Has packing-case for shipping.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month. The "Waters'" large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, from one of the best makers, will be sold for $230 and also one organ to let. Apply at No. 75 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., of Mrs. KOOK & SON, teachers of music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

A RARE CHANCE.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be sold at a very great sacrifice for cash May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

THE MOST CELEBRATED ALES OF England, Scotland and America can be obtained on draught and in bottles or kegs, at the Wine Vaults No. 18 Wall-st. G. E. MENDUM.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY LOTS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED—A Small House, neatly finished, with all the modern improvements, and located between 4th and 20th-sts. and the 3d and 6th-avs. Price, from $8,000 to $12,000. Address A. Z., care of Francis Bourne, No. 29 William-st., cor. Exchange-place.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x42, lot 18¾x98¾.
CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 22x40, lot 25x98¾.
CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.
CORNELIA-STREET—No 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.
A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 29¼ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.
For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FARQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER THIRTIETH-ST.—For sale, the valuable house and lot, with stable in the rear, on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st. The house is four stories, brown stone, well built, in good order, and contains all modern conveniences; 24.8x66 feet; lot 100 feet. Terms easy. For permit to view the house, and further particulars, apply to
EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.
No. 14 Pine-st. Commonwealth Bank Building.

$1,000—ONE HALF, OR, IF BUILT upon the whole, on mortgage—will buy one of fifteen lots of ground, each containing six lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes ride from City Hall by ferry and stage, running every 15 minutes, at 7½ cents fare for both; title perfect and unincumbered; warranty deeds will be given. Situation on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a fine view. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, sole proprietor, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 30 Trinity Buildings No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement, brown-stone front, house No. 44 East 36th-st., East of 4th-av., on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF THIRTIETH-ST.—Brown stone, 4-story house, with carriage house, for sale. Inquire of CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 19.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY house No. 601 Houston-st It would be let for some light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR of two three story and basement brown-stone houses in 50th-st., six and seven houses west of 8th-av., in a row of thirty new houses, with all the modern improvements. Also several first class houses for sale in same row, and on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 137 East 19th st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly new and replete with every modern convenience. This is an unusual opportunity for securing a desirable residence upon moderate terms. Rent $1 150 per annum. Apply at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the premises known as the Chinese Building, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, running through to Mercer-st., being about 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep. Inquire of L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A most desirable residence on Bond-st., with garden and conservatory; will be rented only to a private family. For permission to see the premises apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO LET—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH OFFICE, stable, and sheds on it, for a term of years. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, at the yard No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire or the store, the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry, each separate. Apply to J. H. BONN, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay st., 3d floor, room No. 45½.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAYDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 77 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, A first-class house, modern improvements, in perfect order, dining-room on parlor floor. Situated on Pierrepont, Montague and Remsen sts. Satisfactory references given. Address W. H. D., No. 4,075 Post-Office, New-York.

PERTH AMBOY PROPERTY WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A small house and a few lots of ground at Amboy, would be taken in exchange for a house and lot at Williamsburg. Apply to S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE,
NOT TO EXCEED $25,000,
Situated between 18th and 32d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.
Apply, stating terms, &c., to
Box No. 571 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—a great bargain for cash, 30 minutes' ride from Brooklyn by railroad, (commutation fare 6 cents,) containing 6 acres of land in ornamental lawn, covered with fruit of all kinds, in full bearing apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and all the smaller fruit, a fine garden, a substantial and well built house, containing 10 rooms, besides dry cellar, a well and cistern water under cover, greenhouse and plants, stable, woodhouse, hennery, &c. Location healthy and pleasant; good school and churches within 10 minutes walk. Possession immediately. Price $9,000—only half its original cost. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depôt at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH GARDEN AND stable attached, wanted to hire from the 1st of April next, in a healthy location, easily accessible from the City. Address, with particulars and terms, Box 3,982 Post Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb 16, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of GEORGE DURYEA, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Court-house, Greene County, containing 96 acres of tillage land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with locust, and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling-houses in good repair, two large barns, two wells of excellent water, and all necessary out-buildings For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank, or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE Executrix, &c., of Chauncey F. Belknap, deceased, will sell at public auction at the Orange Hotel, in the village of Newburg, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 11 o'clock, a farm containing about 160 acres. There are good and sufficient farm-buildings upon the property, and the premises will be found desirable to any one wishing to obtain a good farm. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to B. H. MARE, WM. C. MILLER or F. A. BREWSTER, Newburg. MARGARET A. BELKNAP, Executrix.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75, and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY.—One hour from New York, ¾ mile from depôt, 12 daily trains each way, 41 acres good land, well cultivated, substantial and convenient house large barn, carriage-house, corn crib, &c., large orchard, fine garden, grape vines and fruit trees in abundance. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to M. GREGORY, No. 130 Broadway, third floor.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, beautifully located in one of the most flourishing villages of Wisconsin; 23 acres, 2½ miles from a railroad station. For particulars, apply from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., to EDWARD THORNE RUGGLES, No. 111 East 18th-st.

FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 30 ACRES, six of which are woodland, situated near Jamaica, L. I. The land is in good condition, and suitable for market-gardening purposes. Apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSE, No. 169 Front-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.

Great sale of splendid rosewood furniture and beautiful works of art, wines, library, &c. the balance of the property pertaining to the estate of J. S. TILTON, Esq., to be peremptorily sold without reserve, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, embracing the largest and most elegant variety of household furniture probably ever offered through this medium of sale, all made to order in Paris and New York. The character of this sale makes it imperative that the entire catalogue, comprising over 500 lots, should be sold regardless of cost or present value, and be removed from the house within two days. Experienced cartmen will be present to cart or ship the goods for purchasers. The furniture consists, in part of

Three magnificent full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin brocade, with slip covers; one of nine pieces covered in blue gold satin, and one in silk velvet, all with solid rosewood frames, richly carved and in perfect order; splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with papier-maché stool and cover; 2 elegant rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; 4 splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and sofa-tables, all beautifully carved; silk and rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, English velvet and tapestry carpets rosewood corner etageres, with marble tops, French escritoire, consoles, elegant Turkish lounges, with arm chairs to match; elegant mantel vases, English ormolu candeliers, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,

including works of Lanier, Eglio, Huntington, and other eminent artists, with marble figures and groups of Ariadne, Painting and Music The Flower Girl, The Seasons, Venus at the Bath, &c.

Splendid dining-room, chamber and library furniture of rosewood and oak; dressing bureaus, French mirror-door armoires, marble washstands, commodes, French toilet sets, rosewood bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, rockers, in plush and hair-cloth; rosewood secretary and bookcase, oval mirrors, invalid chairs, oak extension table, marble-top sideboard, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; rich silver ware, French and India China, crystal cut glass ware, silver cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of elegant furniture of every description, not enumerated, which must be examined to be appreciated. Parties from a distance are assured that there will be no postponement of this sale, and that every thing will be sold without reserve.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Irving House, No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture, &c., contained in the above hotel, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood gothic and easy chairs, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, arm-chairs, card-tables, lounges, large pier glasses, oval mirrors, wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, paillasses, hair and spring mattresses, husk and straw do., hair and feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut inclosed washstands, marble-tops; painted do., toilet crockery, oak chairs, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, dressing bureaus, looking-glasses, clocks, counters, chandeliers, gas brackets, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a quantity of bed-clothing, towels, napkins, cutlery, crockery and glassware, bar, dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Advances made on consignments. Store No. 6 Pine-st.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, SUPERIOR HAIR MATTRESSES, BEDDING, &c., &c.—On THURSDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling No. 69 Crosby-st., near Spring st., the whole contents of said house, comprising a general assortment of household furniture, all of which was made to order for the proprietor and is in excellent condition, consisting in part of parlor suite, large French plate guilt frame mirrors and pier glasses, rich Brussels carpets, lace and brocatel curtains, chairs, sofas, patent sofa-bed, centre and side tables, &c., &c.; hall hat stand, oil-cloths, Brussels stair carpets, patent solid mahogany extension dining table, enameled chamber furniture in suites; mahogany and iron bedsteads, mahogany wardrobe dressing bureaus, washstands; several superior South American curled horse hair mattresses; best feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, bedding, &c. Also, China ware, glass ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware.

Also, kitchen furniture, complete, with which the sale will commence. The whole for positive sale without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of marble statuary—vases, urns, plated ware and fancy articles, among which are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartoloni, Delmedico, Tadarmie Tassone, Tenerani, Pampeloni, Barratts, &c., representing beautiful subjects. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large ornaments, and other fancy goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini. Also, a large assortment of fancy goods, &c., all to be sold without reserve. Can be examined on morning of sale as above.

At 12 o'clock for account, of whom it may concern, four elegant lace dress patterns, imported from Paris and cost $1,000, sold without reserve.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE BROOKLYN FLINT-Glass Co. will sell on
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, for cash.
Their entire stock of Brass and Tin Lamps,
Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.,
Comprising a choice variety, arranged for burning
Kerosene, Columbian, Rosin,
Whale and Coal Oils.

E. B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., &c., FOR CASH.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No 66 Nassau-st., a complete assortment of the above, all manufactured in the best manner. Among the items will be found Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, lynx do., fitch, genet, &c., victorines, muffs, cuffs, circulars, Raglans, gloves, collars, capes, robes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 8 Pine st., a general assortment of handsome household furniture of every description, large pier mirrors, suits in plush and hair cloth, carpets, bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, 5 cases St Julien claret, 5 cases Meudes, France, &c., 6 cases Rhine wine; 1 case Muscat wine; 3 cs brandy cherries, 3 cs French mustard, 1 case walnut catsup, &c., &c. A number of fine canary birds will be offered.

S. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, AT NO. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising

$3,000 Milwaukee City 7s, $3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds. Also, Excelsior, New World, and Metropolitan Insurance Stocks.

Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., oil-paintings about 150 fine French paintings, by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames, to be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a well-assorted stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers; also, the entire stock of a retailer in good condition. Sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SMALL MAHOGANY BOX, containing the following articles of jewelry and papers:

One lady's long English gold chain, very remarkable.
One misses' gold chain.
One cameo breastpin.
One pearl breastpin, lady in centre feeding a goat.
One gold breastpin, snake pattern, and one pair gold earrings to match.
One pearl porte-monnaie; a bunch of hair belonging to a deceased relative, and other small articles of jewelry.

Also, some valuable papers, which are of use only to the owner. If the latter are returned to either of the following persons they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or if the parties who took the box will return the papers which it contained by post, she will feel grateful. Address Mrs. KENNEY, No. 63 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or W. HOBSON, *New-York Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE and NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

J. M. PALMER. LAZ. NOBLE.

J. M. PALMER & CO., BANKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—Land Warrants located with care. Coin, Exchange and Land Warrants bought and sold; interest paid on special deposits; collections in Western Iowa and Nebraska promptly attended to; city and town property and lands bought and sold; money invested and taxes paid, especial attention given to buying and selling property in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

REFERENCES—W. Townsend, Cashier, Chester Co. Bank, Pa.; Lippincott, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia; C. F. Coffin, Cashier, Richmond, Ind.; R. G. Pearce, New-York City; Parks & Andrews, Lumbermen, St. Louis; Wood, Lea & Co., Roman & Co., Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Poppleton & Byers, Omaha City, N. T.; Paschall Woodward, Chicago, Ill.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $25,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors*:—A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH Secretary.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

$5,000 TO $25,000 WANTED.—A PARTY having an equal or greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, time, or reliable help to conduct it properly, would take a partner, of good character and capacity, in an established exchange and banking business, with peculiar advantages, and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-Office.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED—FOUR Bonds of $250 each; those secured by second mortgage on the Academy of music. Apply to MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

$2,500 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROPERTY south of 30th-st., and west of 3d-av., in this City. WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Downing,
G. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
J. Steward, Jr.
Robt. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edwd. C. Center,
Josiah Oakes,
Jos. Galliard, Jr.
Jas. M. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
Fred. A. Delano,
Joseph Howland,
Dan. Drake Smith,
Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Saml V. Hoffman,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. P. G. Foster,
John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
New-York, Jan. 26, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in
Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES.
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	6,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 275, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.	
1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.		
13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50	
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01	
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13	
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00	
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50	
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25	
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00	
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50	
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50	
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50	
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25	
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00	
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88	
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75	
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12	
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13	
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00	
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40	
1 Boring Machine, $1; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75	
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00	
		$1,531 17
Total		$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust will be held at the Bellows Fall's Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,
Southworth Shaw,
Wm. T. Hart,
O. D. Ashley,
John C. Watson,
L. T. Stoddard,
C. T. Head & T. H. Perkins,
A. & A. Jacobs,
W. E. Greeley,
Charles A. Read,
Henry Rice,
J. Kendall,
John H. Jenks,
Wm. Thomas,
A. G. Farwell & Co.,
E. D. Brigham & Co.,
Russell J. Parker,
Charles J. Hendee,
J. W. Baldwin,
Peter Harvey,
E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n,
Charles Lane,
Luke Fay,
H. W. Suter, Trustee.
J. E. M. Gilley,

Jan. 5, 1858.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 25, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja26-law6wTu* No. 34 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of Russ Pavement in Broadway, will meet on THURSDAY, Jan 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, to hear further suggestions regarding the improvement to said pavement. All parties interested are requested to be present.

F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

IRVING BANK, Jan 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts, on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MR. CHESTER DRIGGS HAVING MADE an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons owing him are required to make payment to me at his late place of business, No. 681 Broadway, New-York, and will favor the undersigned by early payments. Dated Jan. 18, 1858. JOS. BRITTON, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depôt, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS very fine, for machinery and burning. [illegible] gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA.—Consignees are informed that the EUROPA will commence discharging on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst. All Goods for which Permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 ton, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWIN CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
North Star..Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:29 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¾ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¾ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¾ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 36th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE middle aisle of Dr. Philips' Church, 5th-av. Owner removed from the City. Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarseparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the largesizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Day Book*, *&c.*

$50 FORFEIT.—DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION-st., New-York, with over 30 years of successful practice in the treatment of all forms of private disease, and backed by the greatest remedies that have ever been introduced to the public, viz.: Hunter's Red Drop, can, without fear, offer the above forfeit, being confident of the result.

All misguided votaries of pleasure who have imbibed the seeds of either or any of these dreadful disorders, may call at his rooms without fear of interruption.

Young men, who are victims of that destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of the most exalted and talented, are invited. Such cases Dr. H. treats with success unequaled.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth W

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING manufacturing business for the above amount; has been plenty of business through the hard times; part cash and the balance in trade will be received. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 29 Ann-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 3.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 to DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, Plaintiffs, against WM. CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants.—Summons for money on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 7th day of January, 1858
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja20-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE MERRIAM, CHARLES MERRIAM, and HOMER MERRIAM against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 25th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest on four hundred and seventy dollars, from the 17th day of February, 1857; and on eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, from the 9th day of February, 1857; and on one hundred and seventy-two dollars, from the 19th day of June, 1857; and on two hundred and thirty five dollars, from the 23d day of July, 1857; and on two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 10th day of October, 1857, besides costs.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja27-law6wW No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOWELL MASON, Jr., and DANIEL G. MASON against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 22d day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-nine cents with interest on thirteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents from the 10th day of October, 1857, and with interest on two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty cents from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Jan. 22, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS,
ja26-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MATTHEW MORRISON and JAMES BEACOM against FELIX SLEAVIN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 377 Fulton street, (opposite the City Hall,) in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty six dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 22d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1858.
JOHN HESS. Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The foregoing summons and the complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
ja6-law6wW* JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja6-law10wW* No. 118 Nassau-st., City of New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. ja13-law10wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

JOHN P. KOHL, } Executors.
o7-law6mW* CARL STRUVER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
o14-law6mW* PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-law6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorised to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX,
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.
JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX,
No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New-st., New-York.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY, lawyers, No. 119 Nassau-st., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts due the late firm have been duly assigned to the undersigned, who are alone authorized to collect or receive the same, and who will continue the practice of law at the old office, room No. 11. WM. WARE PECK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1858. J. M. ACKLEY.

NOTICE.—JOHN F. KING, HAVING THIS day retired from our firm, ceases to be a copartner with us from this date. ALEX. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOMSALIER & CO., Havana, proprietors—will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by the United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, on the 27th of January inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom-House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts at sight, in sums to suit, on Havana.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Commission of Records—What it has Cost for Printing, and what it is Worth to the Public.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair, resolutions were adopted to refer the subject of appropriations for the River and Mounted Police to the appropriate committee. The following communication was then received from the Mayor and referred, and then the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: The Legislature, by an act passed at the session of 1855, established a commission, denominated the "Commission of Records for the City and County of New-York," with full power to examine into the condition of the records, documents, maps and indices in the offices of the Clerk, Register and Surrogate of this City and County, to have the same copied and printed in such form and to such an extent as they might deem proper, and to do such further acts for the preservation and convenient examination thereof as the public interests might require.

The County Treasurer was also by the same directed to pay the necessary expenses to be incurred by said commission, upon their application, and the Board of Supervisors were authorized to raise by tax the amount required to defray the same.

Under the provisions of this act, the Commissioners thus appointed made contracts. One with Messrs Bowne & Hasbrouck, for certain work and printing to be done in and for the County Clerk's office, and one with Messrs. McSpedon & Baker, for the other work and printing authorized by the said Commissioners for the Register's office. Besides this they employed a number of persons in each of these offices, for the purpose of arranging, assorting and classifying the papers and documents filed and recorded therein, and also others in the Surrogate's office for the same purpose, as well as to prepare indices to the books of wills, letters of guardianship, and other important papers recorded there.

For the payment of the work thus authorized and contracted for, and the persons thus employed, and also the other expenses to be incurred by the Commisioners, the Board of Supervisors, at their request, raised, under the authority granted by the Legislature in said act, fifty thousand dollars in the year 1855, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1856, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1857, making together the total sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars raised from taxation during the last three years for the purposes of this commission, and of which there has already been paid by the City Chamberlain, as will appear by reference to the annexed statement, made by him at my request, the sum of $466,273 55—to and including the 18th inst.

Without alluding particularly to the injustice done this City and its tax-payers, by the passage of the abovementioned act, whereby a body almost, if not entirely beyond control of its authorities, is given unlimited power to have work done and to incur expenditures to a large amount, I deem it my duty to call your attention more especially in this communication to the heavy outlays already made by the Commissioners, and to the utter inutility, in my opinion, of much, if not the greater part, of the work authorized and contracted to be done by them.

It may have been, and no doubt was necessary, that the old, and in some cases nearly worn-out papers, documents, maps, and books in the several offices above-mentioned should have been arranged, assorted and classified, and in some instances entirely replaced by new ones, not only for their better security and preservation, but for the greater convenience of the public, and even that indices should have been made to the books of wills and other important documents recorded in the Surrogate's office, but that the preparing, copying and printing of the records of judgments and indices of other books and documents in the County Clerk's Office, and the indices of the conveyances in the Register's Office were necessary or required by the public interests, or were ever contemplated by the Legislature to the extent to which they have been done, may well be doubted, especially in view of the enormous sum which has been expended for the work already done in this respect.

For this work there has been paid for the County Clerk's Office to Messrs. BOWNE and HASBROUCK, who have the contract for this office, the sum of $316,463 05, and they will be entitled, I am informed, on the completion of their contract, to about $10,000 to $20,000 more, making over $330,000 alone for this office, besides the expenditures which have been and are yet to be made in the payment for the services of the persons employed by the Commissioners to arrange and classify the old papers and documents and rebind the old books therein, which has already amounted to about $12,000.

By the contract of Messrs. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, the records of judgments were to be commenced from the first day of January, 1844. These records will make about 25 volumes, at from 300 to 700 pages each, averaging about 500 pages, and the cost of this work may be seen on reference to the annexed bill, being a copy of one paid by the City Chamberlain, whereby it appears that the paper and printing for the letters K, L and M, amounting together to 1,498 pages, charged at $16 90 per page for 1,000 copies, was $25,316 20—about $8,000 for 1,000 copies of one volume of 500 pages, or $8 each volume, besides the binding, $2 90 each, and the cost of preparing and copying the books of records ready for printing, which, according to the contract, is 10 cents for each folio of 100 words,—thus making the cost of each volume of these records $11, and the total cost of the whole at over $250,000; and yet in a few years they will be almost, if not entirely, useless for the purposes for which they have been printed, if they are not even so to a considerable extent at the present time, as not only two years have elapsed since their commencement, but many of the old judgments have since been satisfied and new ones entered in the office, thereby rendering a reference to the original docket on books absolutely necessary in the event of a search against any person for judgment. In fact, I consider the whole expenditure therefor, as in a great measure wasted and the work of no public utility, at least a few years will make it completely so when all the judgments will have run out, or ceased to be alien on real estate by limitation of law.

So it may be said with reference to the other parts of the work for this office. They will, in my opinion, be found to be of no practical use, unless the printing of them is continued, at a heavy expense, from year to year.

The contract with Messrs. MCSPEDON & BAKER, for preparing, copying, printing, and binding the indices to conveyances in the Register's office, will, no doubt, be of more utility, and of greater public interest, than that done for the County Clerk's office, as the records of conveyances have a continued effect on real estate, but I do not think this work was ever necessary, and much less so when the County is charged with the cost of its execution. The indices could have been corrected when erroneous, and recopied at comparatively small expense, so as in my opinion to have met the convenience of those having business with the office, and as well served the public interests. If, however, the printing was desired, or even required, it should have been borne by those whose immediate convenience and interest is most concerned. On this contract there has been already paid $111,542 80. They have prepared the indices and printed the books of the same to and including letter M, of grantors, being about one-third of their entire work; and if continued, a further expenditure of at least $200,000 will be necessary to entirely complete the same, it being estimated that the whole of the indices of both grantors and grantees will be forty-two volumes, fourteen of which have been printed. The cost at which the work in the Register's office is done, may be seen on referring to the annexed bills, being copies of two which have been paid to Messrs. McSpedon & Baker by the City Chamberlain.

In addition, however, to the expenditures on account of these contracts, which have together already amounted to $428,605 85, there have been incurred and paid others for the several offices above alluded to, amounting in the aggregate to $38,167 70. A large portion of these have been for the services of persons in doing the work which, from the strict reading of the contracts, I am of the opinion belong to the contractors themselves, viz.: the preparing of indices, reading proof, and other services and work applicable thereto. Of this latter some $1,827 90 has been paid for insurance, $1,041 67 for rent, and various other items which may be seen on reference to the annexed statement. Of this sum of $32,602 23, there has been paid $11,480 50 for the County Clerk's Office, $15,330 26 for the Register's Office, and $3,876 47 for the Surrogate's Office; also, $1,915 for copying maps, being, in my opinion, sufficient to have done all the work required for the said offices, without the heavy expenditure for printing and binding the records and indices; and so far as the Surrogate's Office is concerned, where the records are of equal importance with the other offices, it was deemed so by the Commissioners, no printing having been done or authorized for that office.

It is not alone, however, in regard to the inutility of the work in view of its great cost, and the increased taxation caused thereby, but the prices paid for its several parts I deem extravagant and beyond what I am informed it could have been done for.

I deem it due to the Commissioners, however, to state that they anticipate the county will be reimbursed to some extent from the sales to be made of the printed and bound volumes of the records of judgments and other books in the County Clerk's office, and the indices to the conveyances in the Register's Office. But I am satisfied that these sales will be far below the sum which the work has cost, and that in any event the county will have to bear a large proportion of the expenditure.

In conclusion, I trust that you will give the subject the closest attention, and scrutinize the whole matter with a view solely to the public interests, and, in this respect, to ascertain the amount of work already done and the condition of it; also, in regard to the custody and care of the books printed and bound, and the large sums that are being paid for their insurance, as well as the estimated cost of the remaining portion to be done on the contracts.

This is but one of the many heavy expenditures which this City and County has been made to bear by reason of the passage of acts of the Legislature, no doubt with the best of motives, and with a view solely to the public interests, but mistakenly so, on the part of its honorable members, on the request and urgency of interested individuals, without the memorial or even consent, and often without the knowledge of the City authorities. I trust, however, that the period has arrived when those who are charged with the government of the City, and the control of its business will so conduct its affairs, as will render not only unnecessary but ineffectual any application to the honorable the Legislature, to impose laws and burdens upon the City unasked for but by an interested few. Special legislation, the object of which is only for the benefit of a favored class, should, at all events, be avoided, unless the expense to be incurred is made in all cases to fall upon those for whose advantage it is authorized, and not upon the great mass of the public who are not immediately or even remotely benefited. And, therefore, it may be well for you to inquire if it is not practicable to reimburse the county in some way from these several offices for the great outlay incurred for them—if not in whole, then in part—by such a change of their management and increase of the fees for the business had with them, to be paid into the County Treasury, as may seem to your honorable body wise and just.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

PAYMENTS *by the City Chamberlain on requisitions of the Commissioners of Records, to and including the 18th of January, 1858:*

To BOWNE & HASBROUCK:		
For paper and printing	$190,802 80	
For work done	119,861 25	
For binding	5,800 00	
For insurance	729 75	
For rents	441 67—	317,635 47
To MCSPEDON & BAKER:		
For paper and printing	$77,118 80	
For work done	6,244 00	
For binding	12,600 00	
For collecting	15,580 00	
For insurance	683 25	
For rents	100 00—	112,326 05
To wit: For services and salaries in reading and copying, &c.		
Register's office	$15,330 26	
County Clerk's office	11,480 50	
Surrogate's office	3,876 47	
Copying and binding maps	1,915 00—	32,602 23
For sundries, to wit:		
For insurance	$411 00	
For rents	500 00	
For advertising	313 39	
For storage	87 50	
For drawing up contracts	250 00	
For 8,853 bill boards	600 00	
For map cases	915 00	
For three glass cases	150 00	
For two book racks	200 00	
For 1,000 copies Committees' reports	77 50	
For Janitor	50 00	
For carpenters' work, 29 boards, &c., for storing sheets of books	156 41—	3,710 80
Total		$466,274 55

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.

The Commissioners of Records,

To Bowne & Hasbrouck, Dr.:

To paper and printing Records of Judgments, letter K, 372 pages, at $16 90	$6,286 80
Do. do., letter L, 629 pages, at $16 90	10,620 10
Do. do., letter M, 497 pages	8,399 30
Total	$25,316 20

Correct as to work performed.

I certify that the above bill is in accordance with the contract. (Signed) ISAAC FITZ.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Records for the City and County of New-York, hereby certify that there is due to Messrs. Bowne & Hasbrouck, at the date hereof, the sum of $25,316 20 for work done by them for the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, according to a contract made with the said Commissioners of Records; and we do further certify that the same has been incurred for the necessary expenses of said Commission.

(Signed)

WM. C. WETMORE, GEO. P. NELSON,
JONATHAN NATHAN, RICH'D BUSTEED.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1857.

Commissioners of Records, City of New-York,

To MCSPEDON & BAKER, Dr.

For printing 1,000 copies of Index to Conveyances, letter D, Grantors, 382 pp.. $18 70 per page $7,173 40

Correct, (Signed) SAMUEL H. DE MOTT,
CHARLES N. DOANE.

[Similar certificate of Commissioners as the foregoing bill of BOWNE & HASBROUCK.]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

The Commissioners of Records,

To MCSPEDON & BAKER, Dr.

To binding in full sheep and lettering complete 2,600 vols. Indices, Grantors, at $3 50	$9,100
Less 20 per cent. retained	1,820
(Seven thousand two hundred and eighty)	$7,280

I certify the above bill to be correct as to volumes.

(Signed) CHAS. N. DOANE, Superintendent.

[Similar certificate of Commissioners as foregoing bill.]

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

This Board held a special meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock. Present: Commissioners DILLON, GRAY, RUSSELL, FIELDS, GREEN, STRONG, and HOGG. The Vice-President, Mr. GRAY, in the Chair.

The minutes of Jan. 5 and 12 were read and approved.

The withdrawal of the sum of $15,000 from the Bank of Commerce was authorized.

It was

Resolved, That gates be placed at either end of Seventy-first-street, and a wall built immediately to the south of the new Reservoir, and thence to the Eighth-avenue; also one to the new Reservoir, across the Park, reserving so much as is covered by the Harlem Lane, and that such road be closed as soon as the Fifth-avenue is in fair traveling condition.

It was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the ownership of all that land lying between the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, and the south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, the west side of the Fifth-avenue, and the east side of the Eighth-avenue, and the price at which the same can be purchased, and to report thereon to this Board, and that said Committee have power to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of this State relative to the expediency of including such portions of land within the limits of the Central Park.

The Committee on Trees and Plants were requested to report to the Board, as early as practicable, whether any arrangement can be made with the City authorities by which street-manure can economically be deposited on the Central Park, and if any, what arrangements can be made.

The Superintendent was authorized to fix the hours of labor on the Park at his discretion, provided they are not less than the time prescribed by the Board.

The special Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. COOLEY, to express the regret of the members of the Commission at receiving his letter of resignation, and to ask him to reconsider said resignation, reported the following letter, received by them:

No. 78 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

CHAS. A. RUSSELL, ESQ.—*My Dear Sir:* Be pleased to accept my thanks for your esteemed favor of the 8th inst., inclosing a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Central Park expressive of their regret at my resignation, and requesting its withdrawal, which I have had the pleasure to receive.

Agreeably to this flattering expression of the Board of Commissioners and your request, when you did me the honor to call on me in regard to my resignation, I have carefully reconsidered the matter, and, with some solicitude with respect to what might seem to be my duty, under existing circumstances, no less than with all due respect to the feelings and wishes of yourself and other members of the Board who have expressed a desire for my continuance in it, I have endeavored to dissuade myself from the determination I had taken to retire; but I regret to say that I find it quite impossible to do so. My inclinations, tastes and feelings are all averse to any further participation in directing the improvements now in progress in the Central Park. Indeed, I find that my heart is no longer properly engaged in the work; and I think that I ought to give place to some one more able and better worthy to discharge the important duties devolving upon that office. Moreover, it is not unlikely that I may be obliged to go South during the Winter; and, if practicable, I somewhat expect to go to Europe some time during the ensuing Spring or Summer.

I hope, therefore, that the Board will be kind enough to accept my resignation and at once fill my place (should it be deemed advisable) with some gentleman who will be able to bring to their aid much more experience, competency and efficiency than I possess. With great respect, I remain, dear Sir, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

J. E. COOLEY.

On motion, the resignation of Mr. Cooley was accepted and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That this Board regrets that circumstances mentioned in a communication this day read have constrained Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY to present his resignation as President of this Board and as one of its Commissioners, and as such resignation is final this Board presents its thanks to Mr. COOLEY for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this Board; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. COOLEY.

Communications from Calvin Tompkins & Co., George Bruyn, H. Daniels, Hoffman, Wehle, Whitcomb and others were received and properly referred.

And the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason, the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal Families of Europe, is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

BY GRACIOUS! HOW BEAUTIFUL.—Of all the American dramas ever produced in this country, "The Pioneer Patriot" is undoubtedly the best. It is full of life, full of intense interest, and attracts crowded houses that are perfectly frenzied in their delight. It is repeated at Barnum's Museum this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 7.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. CHANFRAU is to appear at this favorite Theatre in the dramas of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Mose in California." The drama of the "Lord of the Isles," making up the programme; all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs. Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The *Niagara* was taken into dock on Saturday; considerable difficulty was experienced on account of there not being sufficient water at her stern; notwithstanding the active use, for some time past, of dredging machines to deepen the channel. Her copper remains uninjured. They are encasing her stern in heavy composition plates, to protect it against the chain when the anchor is overrun. A Kingston valve has been fitted in her bottom to supply water to her engines, the valves in the ship's sides, near the surface, having been found insufficient when the ship is passing rapidly through the water. They are recaulking her upper works, and she will be ready to go out of dock on Saturday.

The Board of Naval Engineers is in session at the Navy Yard, examining several officers of the Engineering Department. The Board consists of Chief-Engineers WILLIAMSON, FOLLENSBEE and SEWELL. The time of sea-service required for promotion to the different grades is as follows: For a First Assistant to become a Chief Engineer, two years; for a Second Assistant to become a First Assistant, three years; and for a Third Assistant to reach the post of Second Assistant, two years.

Mr. GREER, a Third Assistant, was examined on Monday for the post of Second Assistant, and Mr. JORDAN, Third Assistant, was examined yesterday for the post of Second Assistant. Mr. FARRAN, late of the *Niagara*, and First Assistant under Mr. EVERETT, has his examination to-day for promotion to the position of a Chief Engineer. All the Engineers have been ordered on duty connected with the machinery of the *Niagara*, but none of them have been ordered for sea-service. Her machinery will all be ready for use by the 1st of March.

The steam frigate *Colorado*, now at the Porthmouth Navy Yard, has been ordered to relieve the *Wabash*, now at Aspinwall. It is understood that the latter will return to New-York.

THE BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The receipts of this society for the year 1857, as we stated on Monday, amounted to $4,450 91. Of the sixty or more Evangelical denominations in the city only twenty-three contributed to this work, as follows:

First Presbyterian Church, Remsen-street	$511 27
First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street	422 28
Second Presbyterian Church	561 65
Third Presbyterian Church	52 25
Central Presbyterian Church	113 60
South Presbyterian Church	151 41
First Reformed Dutch Church	135 00
Church on the Heights	219 93
Middle Reformed Dutch	49 53
North Reformed Dutch, Gowanus	16 53
Pierrepont-street Baptist	210 00
Strong-place Baptist	55 00
Central Baptist	10 00
St. Ann's	418 91
Christ's	225 20
St. Peter's	35 39
Church of Pilgrims	632 64
Plymouth	267 40
Clinton-avenue Congregational	171 47
Elm-place Congregational	10 00
South Congregational	10 00
Pacific-street Methodist	50 00
Westminster Presbyterian	10 00

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—From the annual statement of this Company, made in October last, the following particulars are obtained:

STOCK AND DEBTS.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000
Amount now paid in	986,680
Funded debt	none.
Floating debt at last report	31,000
The amount now of floating debt	none.
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.	
Superstructure, including iron	573,063
Passenger stations, buildings, stables, car-houses, fixtures, including land	160,017
Bridges	3,107
Land damages	80
Passenger cars	85,802
Engineering	4,651
Horses, mules, harness and real estate	135,502
Houses and lots	7,167
Stages, sleighs, etc	57,318
Total cost of road and equipment	$1,026,707
Length of road laid, miles	20 15-100
Number of passenger cars	100
Miles run by passenger cars during the year	1,891,265
Number of passengers carried	7,575,808
Total expenses of operating the road	$287,832
Total receipts for the year, from all sources	388,610
Total surplus on hand Aug. 1, 1857	19,567
Total Feb. 1, after paying dividend, about	32,000
Total amount paid conductors, drivers, stable-men, switchmen, watchmen, etc	130,482
Total cost of hay and feed	77,105
Total receipts from passengers	378,791

POLICE BUSINESS IN BROOKLYN.—The Police during Saturday and Sunday made 75 arrests, and during the same period 63 persons were accommodated in the different Station-houses in the different districts as follows:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.	Precincts.	Arrests.	Lodgers.
I	13	17	V	19	9
II	9	6	VI	5	2
III	13	12	VII	2	2
IV	12	14	VIII	2	1
Totals				75	63

A large proportion of the arrests were made for intoxication and offences arising therefrom.

City Tract Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to some inaccuracies in the report of the Anniversary of the Brooklyn City Tract Society in your paper of yesterday.

The addresses before the Society were made by Rev. H. D. GANSE and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York.

After the addresses Rev. Dr. STORRS, who presided in the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. CUTLER, confined to his home by illness, made an appeal in behalf of the Society on which, according to the Treasurer's report, a debt of above $1,800 rested, stating that he was authorized to pledge one gentleman for $250 of the amount provided the whole was raised.

Dr. RAYMOND, President of the Polytechnic Institute, followed with a pledge of a like amount from another gentleman, accompanying the same with a stirring appeal. Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL then rose with another pledge of $100, after which the plates were passed around.

During the passing of the plates Rev. Dr. BETHUNE addressed the audience; at the close of which Dr. STORRS announced that $500 were still wanting, and made a strong appeal to the audience to make up the amount before they separated. The appeal was readily responded to, and in a few minutes the whole amount of the debt ($1,834) was raised. The meeting was then adjourned, after prayer and the benediction by Dr. BETHUNE. C. C. MUDGE, General Agent.

☞ The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which two years ago was down on its knees before the Supervisors, begging for a commutation of its personal tax, in which application it succeeded, saving thereby fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, is enabled now to declare a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. Taking into consideration the Hard Times, and the alleged falling off in travel, on account of which the Company knocked two shillings a day off the wages of each hand, this is doing pretty well.—*Brooklyn Times.*

☞ JOSEPH VOLDIRE, who is employed in a barroom in Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was fined $10 yesterday by Justice CORNWELL for beating an old man over the head with a hammer. The old man was invited to drink by a couple of young scamps, who cleared out without paying, and the barkeeper, because he could not get pay, beat the plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT (BROOKLYN) CALENDAR, THIS DAY—Nos. 62, 19, 57, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 53, 55, 56, 11, 57, 58.

NEW-JERSEY.

A GOOD DEED IN A NAUGHTY WORLD.—A little incident springing from the kindly natures and habits of Sunday-School No. 69, attached to the Seventh Presbyterian Church in this city, (Rev. Mr. SMITH, pastor,) deserves record. It appears the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in West Hoboken, N. J., (Rev. Mr. EGBERT,) was for many years a much cherished and active teacher in this School, and since his settlement in the ministry has not been forgotten. On learning that a donation visit was contemplated by his own people, on Thursday of last week, several of the teachers of No. 69 chartered a demonstration of omnibuses, and without previous hint or invitation, paid a complimentary visit, accompanied by their pastor, taking their object and the village alike, by surprise, and leaving behind them a substantial token of regard in a silver porte-monnaie and some $50.

BISHOP BAYLEY ON DRUNKENNESS.—A circular, addressed to the Pastors of the Roman Catholic churches in Newark city, by Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, was read in the churches of that denomination on Sunday. Its subject was "Drunkenness," and the evils flowing therefrom. He called upon the pastors, with the aid of all good Catholics, to use all their efforts to suppress intemperance, which, he believed, was on the increase in our midst. The letter handles rum-sellers especially in severe terms. They are threatened with excommunication if they continue in the illegal practice; and if they die will be denied the right of Christian burial.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26.

$3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..100⅜	5 Metropolitan Bank.104
3,000 Indiana State 5s. 82½	50 do..........104¼
1,000 Michigan St. 6s. 94	9 Park Bank....... 94
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 89½	60 Mechanics' Bank...109¼
1,000 do.......... 89¾	50 Far. Loan & T. Co. 50
6,000 do.......... 90	80 Del. & Hud. C. Co..112
10,000 do........s3 89⅞	100 Cumb. Coal Co..s30 15⅜
12,000 Missouri State 6s 85½	600 do.........s3 15½
51,000 do.......... 85⅜	100 do.......b30 15¾
10,000 do........b15 85⅜	100 do.......b3 15¼
5,000 do........b30 85½	100 do.......... 15
5,000 do........b10 85⅜	450 do.......... 14⅞
5,000 do........b30 85⅝	350 Harlem Railroad... 6⅞
2,500 Cal. State 7s '70.. 74	300 do.......... 6½
1,000 Louisana State 6s 90	40 Canton Co.......... 20⅝
500 Virginia 6s......... 93½	100 Penn. Coal Co...... 73
2,000 do.......... 93	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R....c 81
1,000 N. Y. State 6s '60 102	406 do.......b10 81
6,000 Brooklyn City 6s 93½	366 do.......... 80⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen.R.R.6s 88	600 do.......s5 80⅞
4,000 do.......... 87¾	649 do.......... 80¾
1,800 E. R.R. 1st m. bs. 93½	100 do.......s10 80¾
4,000 E.R.R.2d Mt. Bs. 89½	50 do.......b30 81
1,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs. 65	300 do.......b60 81
6,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs. 95	242 Erie R. R.......... 21¾
5,000 do.......s60 94½	50 do.......s60 21⅝
5,000 do.......s60 95	305 do.......s3 21⅝
30,000 do.......s3 97	200 do.......b10 21¾
16,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs... 90	8 N. H. & Hart.R.R..114
2,000 Ter. H.&Al.2d Mt. 39	108 Reading R. R....s5 57
3,000 do.......... 38	100 do.......b10 57
5,000 M. C.R.R.8 per ct.	100 do.......b30 57¼
1st Mt. S. F. C. Bs.. 94	50 do.......s3 57¼
10,000 do.......s3 93⅞	200 do.......b30 57½
5,000 L.C.&M.L G.b.b3 50	25 Mich. Cen. R. R..... 57
16,000 do.......... 49⅞	100 M.S.&N.Ia.pr.S.b30 34
1,000 do.......... 49¾	10 do.......... 34
2,000 do.......s7 49⅝	20 do.......... 33½
1,000 do.......s30 49½	150 Ill. Central R. R.... 95
2,000 L.C.& M L.G.e.p. 46	184 do.......... 94¾
3,000 Ga.& C. 1st m b. 92	60 Cl. & Tol. R. R..... 41⅛
4,000 Ga.& C.2d m. b's. 80	100 do.......... 41⅜
7,000 H.R.R R.3d mtg. 51	50 Galena & Chi. R R. 73¾
2,000 Har.R.R.1st.mtg. 75½	74 Chi. & R. I., R. R.. 68
4,000 Rea R.R. b's '86. 70	80 do.......... 67¾
27 Bank N. Y. Scrip..101	100 Mil. & Miss. R b30 30
11 Bank of America...107	100 do.......s30 30
313 Phenix Bank.......106	70 La C. & Mil. R. R.. 12
260 do..........105½	250 do.......... 11⅞
20 National Bank.....106	100 do.......s30 11⅞
16 Am. Ex. Bank.....102½	25 do.......... 11¾
134 do..........102	

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 85¼	100 N.Y. Cent. R.R..s30 80½
5,000 do.......b10 85⅜	50 do.......... 80⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70. 74½	8 do.......... 80½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75. 74½	5 do.......... 80¾
2,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60...106⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. RR..... 41½
3,000 N. Car. State 6s.. 94	100 Erie R. R.......b30 21½
3,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '73..113	230 do.......... 21½
19,000 Ill. Cent. RR Bs. 96	150 do.......b60 21¾
10,000 do.......s60 95	200 do.......... 21⅝
4,000 Harlem R 1st m. 75½	100 do.......b10 21⅝
6,000 La Ce & M.L.G.b. 49	100 do.......s3 21⅝
4,000 Erie R Con.Bs.'71 42	200 Harlem Railroad... 6½
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs. 90	100 Mich. Cent. RR ... 57¾
78 Phenix Bank......105	200 Panama R'd......s3 90
10 Hanover Bank..... 81	63 Illinois Cent. R.R.. 94
7 National Bank.....106	100 Gal. & Chic. R..s60 74
100 Cumb. Coal Co..... 15¼	100 do.......b60 74½
100 do.......... 15⅜	100 do.......s15 74¼
50 Pacific Mail St. Co. 67½	50 do.......b60 75
70 Chic.& Rock I.R.R. 67	50 do.......... 74½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6 ꝑ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 84⅞
$5,000 Virginia 6s	Int. add. 93
$6,000 Tol., Norwalk & Cleve. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 74
$2,000 City of Milwaukee 7s	Int. add. 49
$5,000 City of Milwaukee 7s	Int. add. 48¾
$1,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 13
$2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 12
$2,000 Madison City (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 49
$2,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Int. add. 43¾
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 54½
$8,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add. 45
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ꝑ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 52⅜
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 ꝑ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 52¼
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 ꝑ ct. Bonds	Int. add. 57⅞
$5,000 Town Berlin (Mar. Co., Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 48
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 92¾
$1,000 Chic. St. P. & F. du L. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 30¾
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s	Int. add. 49⅜
$4,000 New-York Central R. R. 6s	Int. add. 87⅜
$2,000 California 7s	Int. add. 71¼
$2 500 Town Ceresco, (Wis.) 8s	Int. add. 39
$3,000 Detroit, Monroe & Tol. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 57
175 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and W. R. R.	24½
1 share Academy of Music	$350
10 shares Bank of America	106¾
15 shares Continental Bank	95½
25 shares Atlantic Bank	69¼
40 shares Hanover Bank	82¼
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	95
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	124½
10 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co	95
33 shares People's Fire Ins. Co	95½
10 shares Continental Bank	95½
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	92½
25 shares Chatham Bank	57
69 shares Chatham Bank	56½
30 shares National Bank	105¾
10 shares Artisans' Bank	76½
30 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co	85
10 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	145
20 shares Home Ins. Co	139
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	104
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	67½
20 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co	12¾
50 shares Erie Railroad	21¼

TUESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Foreign Bill market closed steady for the Boston mail at 109¾@110 for bank and bankers' bills, 60 days, on London, and 108½@109½ for approved commercial bills. Francs were in few hands and left off firm at 5.16¼@5.15. The amount of Gold sent forward for New-York account is about $550,000. The Money market is without the slightest perceptible alteration to-day. The Bank Statement of this morning adds to the general confidence felt in an easy supply at moderate rates through the next few months. The Domestic Exchanges are again better for the near cities: Philadelphia, 99⅝@99¾; Baltimore, 97¼@97½ ꝑ cent.; Boston, 99¾@par. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $103,577; paid out $81,283; balance this afternoon, $3,081,292. Very few United States Treasury Notes are coming forward from Washington. The Department finds a ready exchange with the public creditors direct, and only a few parcels have thus far been remitted for exchange through the Sub-Treasurer in this City. He is now receiving about $80,000 a day in Specie from the Customs, and the Specie balance here, it will be seen, holds pretty steady, about three million dollars.

The activity in Stocks is kept up to-day, though there is some realizing on the part of the speculative buyers of last week, and prices are something less buoyant than on Monday. The market yields, however, but slightly on the general list, say ¼ ꝑ cent. on New-York Central; ⅜@½ ꝑ cent. on Erie, and one or two other Railroad shares in proportion. It is higher by 2@3 ꝑ cent. for Illinois Central Bonds, 1 ꝑ cent. for Erie's of 1841, and 1 ꝑ cent. for New-York State loans of long date. The price for Rock Island shares, which are influenced of late by the disagreement within the office, (growing out of the recent singular pamphlet of Mr. FLAGG,) receded this morning to 65½ ꝑ cent. We believe there is to be a meeting of the Directors on the 28th inst., (Thursday,) when it will probably be found to the interest of all parties that the Treasurer should retire, unless the majority of the Board are disposed to indulge him further in his single-handed attacks upon his colleagues in the management. The general market this afternoon left off steady; State Stocks at about yesterday's rates; New-York Central, 80⅜@½; Erie, 21½@⅝; Galena, 74½; Illinois Central Bonds, 96, after selling as high as 97 ꝑ cent. in the forenoon. The La Crosse Land Grant Bonds fell off to 48@49 ꝑ cent.

We understand that the Annual Statement of the old Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, to appear officially in a few days, will show an unusual run of good fortune through the past year, and the finances of the concern in the best possible condition. The new dividend scrip will be made equal to 30 ꝑ cent. upon its earned premiums of the year. One-half the scrip of 1856 will be paid off in cash, and the usual dividend of 6 ꝑ cent. on all the old scrip. The surplus cash means of the Company will enable the management on this occasion to add about 50 ꝑ cent. to the permanent working capital, raising it from $1,150,000 to $1,750,000.

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,784,740	$388,236	$1,419,697
Previously reported	1,930,887	2,825,488	1,904,031
Since Jan. 1	$3,715,627	$3,213,724	$3,323,728

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ꝑ cent, payable Feb. 1.

BANKS OF STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 26—294 BANKS.

	Sept. 26.	Dec. 26.
Discounts	$170,846,774	$154,210,065
Overdrafts	504,607	445,464
Due from Banks	13,766,025	11,726,973
Real Estate	7,374,811	7,423,614
Specie	14,321,599	29,313,421
Cash Items	14,224,345	14,130,673
Stocks, &c	23,503,377	22,623,755
Mortgages	8,781,463	8,597,310
Bank Notes	2,433,373	1,857,658
Bank Suspended	32,192	22,391
Loss and Expense	1,028,179	2,123,623
Add for Cents	925	919
	$256,817,670	$252,475,866
Capital	$107,507,659	$107,449,143
Circulation	27,122,904	23,899,964
Profits	13,037,429	13,985,673
Due to Banks	19,267,363	21,268,562
Due to others	1,137,345	1,147,708
Due State	3,445,866	3,062,768
Deposits	83,539,894	79,980,585
Other Items	1,758,791	1,681,948
Add for Cents	519	515
	$256,817,670	$252,475,866

The Pennsylvania *Inquirer* states that the Philadelphia Banks are busily engaged in perfecting their arrangements with reference to the organization of a "Clearing House." It adds that this may be regarded as an important step with reference to an early resumption of specie payments.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 25.

	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.
Capital	$11,294,095	$11,294,095
Loans	21,068,652	20,730,958
Specie	4,018,290	4,243,966
Due from other Banks	2,085,935	2,209,655
Due to other Banks	4,349,676	4,414,160
Deposits	11,512,657	11,547,697
Circulation	1,046,545	1,062,192

KENTUCKY BANKS, JAN. 1.

	Circulation.	Cash Means.	Discounts.	Deposits.
Bk of Kentucky	$2,340,312	$1,571,513	$2,052,015	$768,418
North'n Bk. Ky.	1,369,372	1,006,701	1,066,566	697,182
Bk. of Louisville	951,573	457,299	343,622	242,029
South. Bk. of Ky	1,668,179	1,263,972	430,489	218,867
Farmers' Bank	1,653,869	868,267	943,615	257,636
Commercial Bank	647,040	314,914	221,785	90,506
Bank of Ashland	253,880	165,431	196,944	50,225
Totals	$8,884,225	$5,648,100	$5,255,039	$2,324,85

The Coupons on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, falling due Feb. 1, will be paid, on presentation, at the office of the Company on and after that date.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

New-York State Currency, ⅜ ꝑ cent. discount; New-England, ¼; East Jersey, ¼; West Jersey, ¾; Philadelphia, ¼@½; Interior Pennsylvania, ½; Baltimore, 1@1¼; Interior Maryland, 2; Virginia, 3½; South Carolina and Georgia, 3¼@3½; North Carolina, 4½; Ohio, Kentucky; Indiana and Louisiana, 1½; Illinois and Wisconsin, 3½; Michigan, 2; Free Indiana, 3; Canada, 1.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$ 95	40	$1 01
80	86	80	90
120	77	120	81
160	87	160	91

Market firm.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Weekly Circular of Mr. Wright.

Per *America.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

My last circular was dated the 20th inst. Yesterday we were in possession of the advices per *Europa* to 9th January. The bank rate of interest was reduced to 6 ꝑ cent. The Liverpool Cotton market opened with an animated demand, and an advance of ⅛d. ꝑ ℔. was gained. Subsequently the demand subsided, and business closed heavily at 6½d. for Middling New-Orleans; 6 7-16d. for Mobiles, and 6⅜d. ꝑ ℔. for Uplands. The week's sales amounted to 50,000 bales. In Manchester there was more disposition to enter upon increased transactions, but the offers were too low to satisfy manufacturers. A return to steady business will be gradual.

The advance reported in this market by the last steamer checked business, and prices fell off towards the close of the week ⅛c. ꝑ ℔. Yesterday the *Europa's* letters were received, upon which holders endeavored to advance their pretensions to the currency of 19th inst., but without success. Export buyers are timid, and our recent advance has checked the desire on the part of many of our domestic consumers to resume work. There is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales, and our stock is still very small for the season. I estimate the sales for the week at 3,000 bales. The clearances for the same time have been: To Liverpool, 2,304 bales; Antwerp, 873; Marseilles, 115; Rotterdam, 64—total, 3,356 bales.

COTTON IN TRANSITU.—Some sales have been made during the past week, but not of sufficient importance to quote. There is only a small amount here at present, which is firmly held.

Southern Markets have been tolerably active at firm and advancing prices, as may be seen by reference to the reports from each. By telegraph from New-Orleans, and elsewhere for a week later, the advancing tendency had been not only checked, but a decline submitted to. English orders were too low for execution. Frenchmen, seeing the large quantity already on the way and in course of shipment to Havre, are disposed to pause a while. German buyers are quiet, and shippers on American account find negotiations difficult. For these reasons it is extremely doubtful if prices will be maintained at the South, even after the more cheerful accounts per *Europa* are received. There are only small shipments making from Southern to Northern ports on speculation, while for American consumers' account there is nothing of moment doing, the recent advance having caused them to postpone the resumption of work which was contemplated three weeks ago.

CROP—There is nothing new to report this week on the subject of crop. The continued falling off in receipts increases the confidence of the short-crop writers in the South, who week after week reduce their figures to accord with each increasing deficiency. Here the estimates remain unchanged, as it becomes more certain that planters hold their supplies in the interior, with the expectation of forcing prices still higher.

Receipts at the ports for the week under review are very small, amounting to 72,000, against 102,000 bales same week last year. The total deficit is now 551,000 bales as compared with last year; it is not likely to be reduced for some time, as planters, particularly in the districts tributary to Savannah and Charleston, are holding back their crops with greater determination than ever. The receipts next week will fall short of the corresponding week last year, but only to a moderate extent.

Exports to Great Britain are large for the week, say 48,000 bales. The total increase over last year is now but 20,000 bales, and will probably disappear next week. We must look now for a steady decrease comparatively in the exports to Great Britain, as last year, after this week, large clearances took place. To France the export keeps well up, and shows a decrease of 25,000 bales as compared with last year; to other foreign ports the decrease is 19,000 bales, and is likely to be further reduced as the season advances.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,291,000	1,842,000	1,817,000	1,124,000	1,209,000
Ex. to G. B	435,000	415,000	637,000	571,000	376,000
Ex. to France	155,000	180,000	224,000	128,000	121,000
Ex. other F.P	106 000	125,000	168,000	90,000	84,000
Total Export.	696,000	720,000	1,029,000	789,000	581,000
St'k on hand.	577,000	802,000	647,000	314,000	511,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports.	72,000	102,000	84,000	76,000	97,000
Ex. to G. B	48,000	52,000	50,000	46,000	44,000
Ex. to France.	12,000	13,000	15,000	7,000	12,000
Ex. other F.P.	7,000	13,000	19,000	20,000	6,000
Total Exports.	67,000	78,000	84,000	73,000	62,000

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	51,772,400
Specie	6,073,700
Amount due from other Banks	5,993,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,980,000
Deposits	18,129,600
Circulation	5,494,700

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 36.

HOGS dull and irregular—no buyers to-day. Receipts last week 26,000. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled. MESS PORK offered at $13; bulk PORK declined ¼c. LARD declined ⅛c.—all closing so unsettled that prices are nominal.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at an advance of ¼c. before the receipt of the news by the *Europa.*

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON declined ⅛c. Sales to-day 900 bales, at 9½c.@10½c.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 500 bales, at prices ranging from 8½c.@10¼c. The market closed quiet but steady.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The prices of COTTON have declined ⅛c.@¼c. Sales to-day 1,700 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day add up 8,500 bales at irregular prices, the market closing however with an advance of ⅛c. We quote middling at 9¾c.@10c. Stock, 354,500 bales. SUGAR firm at 4⅛c.@4⅜c. FLOUR—A declining tendency. Sales at $4 37½. RIO COFFEE advanced ⅛c. FREIGHTS unsettled. Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d.@15-32d. STERLING EXCHANGE, 107½@108½.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$200 City 5s, 77; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 69; $3,000 do., 69¼; $2,000 do., 69¾; $2,500 do., 69¾; $18,000 do., 70; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 73; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 91½; $1 800 City 6s, 91½; $800 do., new, 97¾; $1,000 Reading 6s, '70, 47; $500 Camden and Amboy Railroad 5s, '63, 68; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52¾; 30 Harrisburg Railroad, 54¾; 12 Elmira Railroad, 16¾; 19 59 Pennsylvania Railroad 41½, 9 do., 41⅝; 4 Minehill Railroad, 60; 10 Lehigh Scrip, 37⅞; 205 Reading Railroad, 28¾; 25 Norristown Railroad 55; 21 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅛; 12 Schuylkill Navigation, 9; 1 Commercial Bank, 45; 150 Bank of Pennsylvania, 6; 5 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 56; 68 Girard Bank, 9½; 15 Bank of Kentucky, 109.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 91½@91½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 91¼@91¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97½@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@89; Reading Railroad, 28¾@28⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 73½@74½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 87; Pennsylvania R. R., 41½@41¾; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42½@43½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¼@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 61@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 44@46; Long Island, 10¼@10⅝; Vicksburg, 7¼@8½; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 2@3; New-Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 28
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Jan. 27

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—H. Martin, A. C. Hard, C. F. Crosby, J. S. Crosby, S. Hughes, Moses T. Davis, Thomas E. Greenwood, S. Rathbone, Mrs. Dow and 2 children, S. M. Demerils—and 24 in the steerage.

In bark Teresa, from Maracaibo—Capt. Wm. Lawrence, late of brig Pauline, condemned at Maracaibo.

In brig Winthrop from Carthagena—Wm. Smith.

In schr. Corinne, from Port-au-Prince—Thos. Armstrong.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 14 | Sun sets..... 5 11 | Moon rises.. 6 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 51 | Gov. Island. 6 40 | Hell Gate... 8 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Ships Edwin Flye, Weaver, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Golden Eagle, Harding, San Francisco Sutton & Co.; S. Blanchard, Lawrence, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Switzerland, Dearborn, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask, Jr.

Barks Mary Elizabeth Hickborn, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Clarissa, Pettigrew, Nuevitas, Yznaga & Del Vallee; Chevellie, Anderson, Rio Janeiro, Kirkland & Von Sacks; A. Hinckley, Strout, Matanzas, H. S. Vining; Whistling Wind, Havlin, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; Reindeer, Townsend, Sydney, Crocker & Warren.

Brigs A. Sprague, Smith, Seville, Giro & Francia; B. F. Nash, White, Nuevitas, T. Owen & Sons; Arabella, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Henrietta, Hodsden, Bermuda McCall & Frith.

Schooners S. Gilman, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Louisa Walsh, Paine, Arroya, Teller, West & Co.; Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; North Point, Swan, Richmond, S. & C. S. Johnson; Sarah L. Hills, Conary, Demarara, Metcalf & Duncan.

Steamers Piedmont, Willets, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 11:40 P. M., off Hatteras, signalized steamship Columbia, from New-York for Charleston; Monday, 2:40 A. M., signalized steamer Augusta, for Savannah; at 6 A. M., off Hatteras, passed a propeller bound S.; 20 miles N. of Hatteras, passed a bark bound S., showing Chamberlain & Phelps' signal.

Ship Mary Bangs, (of Boston,) Somes, Havre Dec. 6, with mdse. and 306 passengers to Post, Smith & Co. Has had 2 births; no deaths. Dec. 9, off Scilly, at 3:15 A. M., came in collision with a vessel, supposed a bark, carried away her mizzenmast, (if a bark,) and part of mainyard arm, which came on board of us, together with a piece of sail with mast hoops attached, and a piece of spar, probably a spanker gaff. Carried away our jibboom and foretop gallant mast. As soon as we could clear away, wore ship and went back to where we judged the vessel might be found; cleared away the boats ready for use, and laid thereabout until 8 A. M., and seeing no vessel disabled, kept on our course; at daylight found our bow and cutwater considerably bruised. At 9 A. M., saw some drift boards and barrels. Dec. 15, Matie Depeder, a seaman, from Italy, fell from the foretopsail yard and was drowned. Jan. 3, lat. 42 30, lon. 40 30, saw ship E. Buckley, stg. E. From Dec. 15 to Jan. 10 had a succession of heavy southerly and westerly gales. Jan. 7, lat. 43, lon. 40 had a very violent gale from S. to N. W.—barometer 28 60.

Ship Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool Nov. 28, with mdse. and 33 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Ship Raven, Worth, Penang Oct. 24, with mdse. to Crocker & Warren.

Ship Arnold Bonninger, Hashagen, Rotterdam Nov. 26, with mdse. and 19 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Ship Christiana, Owens, London and Deal Dec. 1, and Isle of Wight Dec. 8, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was 32 ds. from lon. 22 to lon. 40, during which time experienced a succession of gales from S. W. to W. N. W., the heaviest of which occurred on the 7th of January, the wind commencing at S. and veering round to N. W., with the barometer at 28 40; sustained but little or no damage; since which time have had moderate winds and pleasant weather. Took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, on the 23d, in lat. 40 27, lon. 72, since which time had light variable winds and calms, with thick fog.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, St. Nazaire, (France,) Nov. 22, with salt to Brewer & Caldwell. Dec. 22, lat. 36 53, lon. 33 50, was struck by lightning, which splintered the foretopmast. The R. C. has experienced heavy gales, split sails and carried away the rudder brace.

Ship Morning Star, (of Boston,) Foster, Havre 31 ds., with mdse. and 114 passengers to Crosby, Crocker & Co. From 1st to 16th January, in lat. 46, lon. 23, had constant heavy gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W.; was most of the time under close reefed maintopsail; have been since as far south as lat. 30.

Bark Antelope, (of New-Haven), Rhode, St. Vincent 10 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridg's Sons, of New-Haven.

Barkentine Teresa, Berry, Maracaibo Jan. 6, with coffee, hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston Jan. 2, with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark R. H. Gamble, Howard, St. Marks 17 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Jan. 17, off Cape Hatteras, passed brig E. Remington, from New-York for St. Marks.

Bark F Deming, Penfield, Rio Grande Dec. 7, with hides, hair, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co. No date, lat. 27 30, lon. 67 30, fell in with brig Northern Light, (of Bucksport,) totally dismasted, water-logged and abandoned; decks even with the water, bottom clean and free from barnacles—apparently not long in that situation.

Brig Abby Taylor, Graham, Aspinwall Jan. 1, with hides, barks, &c., to J. T. Joy.

Brig Linda, Berge, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to Schlessinger & Anderson.

Brig Clinton, Dewhurst, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to Geo. Bulkley.

Brig Costa Rica, May, Aspinwall 21 ds., in ballast to J. F. Joy. Has experienced heavy N. E. gales.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Darien 8 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig Winthrop, Bearse, Carthagena Jan. 4, with tobacco, rubber, &c., to Everett & Brown. Had fine weather and light winds the entire passage. Passed Cape Antonio Jan. 9, Cape Florida 16th, Cape Hatteras 23d.

Schr. Corinne, (of Plymouth, N. C.,) Hines, Port-au-Prince Jan. 6, with logwood and cocoa to Kettell, Collins & Co.—vessel to master. Jan. 13, off Atwood Cay, experienced a heavy gale from N. E. with a heavy sea, during which carried away bowsprit. Jan. 16, Wm. Smith, seaman, died with yellow fever. Jan. 18, while lying to under a double reefed foresail in a gale from N. N. W., with a heavy sea broke the starboard fore rail.

Schr. Viola, (of Machias,) Treworgy, Santa Cruz 20 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. M. Platt, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. E. Waterman, Glandevanter, North Carolina 3 ds., with grain to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. Harriet Regan, Hayman, Elizabeth City, N. C., 6 ds., with grain to Quimby & Sawyer.

Schr. Arlington, Murch, St. Marks 19 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Jan. 20, off Cape Henry, passed a number of barrels of flour, also some pieces of timber and cabin work.

Schr. Elizabeth Sheddon, White, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. Laura M. Mangum, Walen, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Mary H. Williams, Cosgrove, Keyport, brick.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Powell, Savannah 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Experienced heavy weather up to Cape Hatteras. Sunday, at 7 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer Atalanta, 50 miles N. of Cape Hatteras. Jan. 25, Absecom light bearing W. by N. about 9 miles, saw the wreck of a schr. sunk in about 12 fathoms water, with maintopmast out of the water.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

SAILED—Ship E. W. Farley, Nichols, for Valparaiso.

WIND—During the day, from S. S. E. to S. W.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 17, lat. 23 40 S., lon. 30 30 W., ship Geneva, of and from Boston for Calcutta, 74 ds. out.

Jan. 12, lat. 23 50, lon. 82 30, bark S. Crocker, fm. Santa Cruz for Ireland.

Jan. 14, lat. 24 15, lon. 81 40, brig Abby Taylor, fm. Aspinwall for New-York.

Jan. 22, lat. 34, lon. 24 20, bark Powhatan, 74 ds. from Palermo for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, Dec. 7, bark Phenix, from New-York, just arr.; schrs. Ponce and Lightning, for do.; Maria L. Jewett, for Liverpool ldg.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 9, brigs Milton, for New-York, next day; John Boynton, unc., and others.

At Carthagena, Jan. 4, bark Porto Rico, (Fr.,) from St. Martha for St. Domingo City, to load for Havre, would sail Jan. 10; brig Moselle, Hase, from and for Aspinwall, Jan. 10.

At St. Vincent, Jan. 16, schr. Cameo, from Wilmington, dscg., and others not recollected.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The First of the Lee-avenue Course of Five Lectures will be delivered in Lee av. Church, Brooklyn, TO NIGHT, by MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The World Not a Failure.* Admittance 25 cents. Children only 10 cents.

☞ Notice.—Bro. H. L. HASTINGS will Preach, THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, at Bro. S. Curry's Church, in 16th-st., about midway between 7th and 8th avs., at 7½ o'clock.